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From the New York Mirror.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SAILOR.

"Misery acquaints a man with strange bed fellows."

I never gazed upon a fine ship without emotion. It fills my mind with striking images, and seems like a messenger from the other world. It teems with spirit-stirring associations of dangers and wonders; of fields where the earth is clothed with a different verdure; of mountains that mingle with the skies; of climes where man and nature are seen under surprising forms; and where the very stars that crowd out upon the soft blue floor of heaven like maskers at a revel, would flash on me with strange faces, and in novel groups. Immortal Jove, what a sensation! to gaze upon the broad sky, and miss the very constellations you have traced since your childhood, or to behold them in such altered positions that you are bewildered even there, where, at home, through every change in the fickle hearts about you, these ever watchful and familiar friends were sure to be constant. How the mind of one who has sojourned for years in a single spot, contracts with the perpetual contemplation of its petty features, its common-place insignificant interests, its bargains, its friendships, its loves! How it opens and expands, as if endowed with new attributes, when borne from the narrow circle, abroad over opposite quarters of this revolving globe, where even the common earth and the everlasting heavens speak to it in a new language; I should fear to expose myself to the intensity of such feelings. I should tremble lest the flood of vast thought rushing through my mind, should overwhelm and wash away a world of pleasant prejudices and simple tastes; and, as some philosophers have argued upon the possibility of propelling an object so far beyond the attractive power of the earth as to prevent its return, so the impulse received by my imagination might hurl it too far above the gentle ties that keep it now forever lingering about society, and force it, irrevocably, upon an endless and solitary flight. I was partly cured of this passion by hearing the history of poor Tom Harvey.—He, too had a propensity for travelling, from which the death of all those whom he most loved took every restraint. He also burned to fly from this tedious routine of stale objects and melancholy meditations; and was eager to depart, as a prisoner is to be released from his dungeon. He longed to see the shores of his native land melting away, like a storm-cloud, in the horizon; and feel himself bounding over the waters in one of those winged creatures, and perusing with his own eyes each wonder in the page of life and nature. He had been quick and studious at school, and had therefore acquired a good education, although his parents, who held a respectable station in society, died before he was fourteen. The four succeeding years were spent in heart-sickening struggles among the crowd for leave to breathe the air of heaven, and keep up the poor existence of which he had already grown weary. Every month was fraught with labour unrewarded, and hope mocked. Disappointment, humiliation, insult, at length drove him to a species of desperation. Poverty, grief, sickness, which came over him about that period, and certain other circumstances, needless to mention, completely cowed down his hope and ruined his peace. He saw nothing before him but the prospect of want and misery, and nothing in the retrospect but youth's clear and sunny tranquility now passed away forever. To such a being a ship was full of fascination, and it was not long before he found himself on board the good brig Commerce, bound to the E. Indies.

Alas! how different is the reality from our anticipations of it! The farther he sailed from his once despised home, the more strongly his heart yearned towards it. The glorious freedom he expected he found but slavery in one of its worst forms. Poetry has a trick of shedding lustre upon things which, in real life, are dark and miserable. Poor Tom soon discovered the difference between his old dreams of the sea, while watching the vessel as she lay like a rock upon the smooth water of the harbour, the silver-created ripples breaking against her side, and the toil of the labouring mariners when the brig hung upon mountainous billows, or shook as they thundered over her deck. Behold the young sailor boy treading his native fields on his way from home, with the beauty of youth in his countenance, and its light in his heart, and you will scarcely recognize in him the wretch wearied with work, submissive like a dog to his master's commands, drenched with the wintry waves, stiffened with cold and toil, creeping from his birth at midnight, just as the "honey-heavy dew of slumber" had sealed his eyes, and forced to mount the reeling mast amid the roar of surges. Poor Tom! Let not the children of luxury and ease complain at the outbreaking of thy messy soul on shore. Brief moment of mirth, and dearly bought with many an hour of toil and danger.

On their way to the East Indies the master of the Commerce had directions to touch at a cluster of islands in the South Pacific for the purpose of obtaining a supply of a curious fish, only to be taken there, and of great value in China. These islands were peopled by a race of savages, of which little was known. Report had sometimes represented them as ferocious cannibals, and again, as a peaceful and harmless people with whom might be carried on a lucrative trade. The brig after a long and stormy voyage, at length reached these beautiful places. Tom, for a moment, forgot his troubles as a group of islands appeared in the tranquil sea, clothed with luxuriance, and loading the surrounding air with fragrance. It is a thrilling sight, after months spent upon the upheaving deck, gazing on the everlasting ocean and sky, and breathing the salt-sea air, with not a living creature abroad to remind one of his race, as if a new flood, never to subside, had overwhelmed nature, and watching only the monsters of the deep, as they come forth by chance from their hidden haunts, or the restless sea-birds wheeling and screaming; it is a thrilling joy, for the eye to dwell upon the grateful green of forests with their quiet shadows, to smell the scent of flowery meadows, to tread upon the "firm set earth," to hear the bees and birds, and recognise the goings on of nature, as we loved them in our boyish days of idle hope and pleasure.

I do not know whether our poor sailor felt all these as I should feel them. Perhaps he thought too much of his safety, for he made one of twenty-five muscular fellows, who, each armed with musket and sabre, and with pistols in his belt, slowly and cautiously approached the Eden-looking spot, which might nevertheless be inhabited by fiends. As they drew near the land they could see crowds of figures running to and fro upon the beach, and rapidly increasing in numbers. It was a glorious summer morning. Neither cloud in the sky nor ripple on the sea, and the air so transparent as to render objects distinctly visible at a great distance. The boat touched the beach. The captain ordered his crew to kneel down and kiss their hands as a token of friendship. He then produced a tin vessel, had made signs for water; then laid the cup at some distance upon the sand. The savages approached. They were of a black hue, but beautifully formed, with athletic persons, round heads covered with soft, curled dark hair, and large fierce eyes, which flashed with a singular fire, and rolled in strong contrast with their tawny skins. They were armed with wooden spears and large bows and arrows. At this moment, one of the pistols was accidentally discharged. The troop of barbarians were struck first with terror, and then apparently with rage. They fled howling and yelling, but paused at the distance of three hundred yards.

"All hands to the boat," shouted the captain.

The crew were together in a moment, and in such a way as to present the least front to the foe. A shower of arrows darkened the air, wounding several, slightly. Another, and another came, and they rushed forward within a more dangerous proximity. There was but one thing to be done. The word was given for ten of the men to fire thir muskets, but above the heads of the enemy, so as not to shed blood unnecessarily; while the captain himself, to convince them of his power over them, levelled his piece directly at a ferocious giant, who rushed forward, spear in hand, and yelling like a very demon. The discharge was simultaneous. The natives fled again. The nearest fell, weltering in blood, rolled over several times on the sand, which he tore up with his hands and teeth, and then lay quiet enough. There was a moment's pause broken, by the low voice of the captain.

"Load your pieces, men. I think our big friend there won't trouble us again in a hurry."

The muskets were loaded, and all hands ordered to the boat, and they put off for the ship, from the deck of which they could see hundreds of the natives thronging down around the body on the beach. The next day the crew of the Commerce were again seen by their foes steering towards the Island. They were received by a greater multitude, but with more marks of kindness. They selected one, who came timidly, but without any other arms than a spear. When the whites pointed to their mouths, in intimate thirst, and held up their cup, the ambassador directed them to a wood not far off; then took the cup, went away, and presently returned with cool fresh water. The others came down slowly; but, as the men raised their muskets to their shoulders, they betrayed signs of terror, and would have fled again, had not the captain, satisfied that they were sufficiently intimidated, boldly thrown down his piece, and walked forward alone to meet them. One after the other the crew did the same, leaving ten by the boat, prepared for action.

In this way familiarity and confidence were gradually established between the parties, until they became so friendly, and so far able to understand each other's wishes, as to enter upon a regular system of bargaining. The whites gave beads, axes, and other useful utensils; looking-glasses, feathers, with innumerable worthless gewgaws, and received in exchange pearl, spices, and particularly the fish before alluded to.

In the course of a couple of weeks they were on the most friendly terms. The chiefs of the tribes came freely on board the vessel, and the crew went about the Island with perfect security. It seemed understood that their communication would be mutually advantageous, and so much progress had they made in each others good will in a month from the arrival of the Commerce, that the savages granted the crew permission to build several rude log huts on shore, where they might dry the fish and prepare them, at their leisure, for the East India market.

One day the captain had sent the mate and about twenty-five of the hands on shore, Tom was of the number. It was a pleasant afternoon, and, after having landed the party, two rowed the boat back to the brig, which lay at anchor about a mile off, in a little harbour sheltered from the open sea. The men were very leisurely preparing for work; some wandering about among the cocoa nut trees, others were drinking at the springs. Tom was cutting down a tree at a distance from the rest. There was a boy belonging to the crew of a girlish face and form for so rough an enterprise, but much beloved by all on board. He was Tom's favourite, in particular. They were always together when on shore, and Tom had sworn to stand by him through all weathers as long as they lived. This youth was lounging on the turf, and his companion had ceased his work for a while and laid down by his side.

"I wonder, Tom," said the boy, "what sort of wild beasts there are in these woods?"

"None," said Tom, "but those two-legged monsters, that cut their ears, and paint their skin, and kick up such a devil of a dust when they get on all their trumpery."

"But I tell you, Tom," replied Jack, "there are beasts here, though, shiver me, if I know what. Yesterday I walked into the big wood there, by that cocoa-nut tree, to get some of the nuts, when I heard a stirring in the bushes, and something like a couple of great eyes——"

"Why did not you shoot him?"

"I did shoot at him, but the devil of anything could I find. I did think once——"

They were interrupted by a starting whoop; an arrow whizzed through the air, and lodged, quivering in the boy's bosom. He gasped a moment, there was a shivering over his young limbs, his eyes seemed wrenched around in his head, which fell back convulsively, and Tom knew well enough that poor little Jack's pains in this world were over. Thunderstruck and Frightened, he heard the united yell of hundreds of savages. He started on his feet, and fled towards the shore. His companions had done the same; but were pursued by those ferocious devils with screams that might have almost aroused the dead.—The boat was gone. He could not swim. The rest were completely surrounded; shouts, oaths, groans, yells rang in his ears; arrows were flying in the air, and, while the confusion called every eye to the spot where the principal butchery was going on, he climbed into an immense tree. There, his blood freezing with horror, he beheld a scene that almost deprived him of strength to cling to his hiding place. The wretched victims were literally cut to pieces. The whole body of combatants moved so near his place of concealment that he could distinctly behold every minute circumstance of the massacre. There were all the brave fellows with whom he had spent so many months of close intimacy backed down before his eyes. Here, a well known head rolled ghastly in the sand; there, a generous friend was cloven down, and trampled beneath their feet. The mate was well armed, and fought like a tiger; each pistol laid a savage head low; his musket stretched out another, and, when even transfixed with arrows, he dealt his sabre blows about with such ferocity, that many a brawny bosom was gashed open, and many a muscular limb crippled for life. At length a wretch hewed him down with an axe from behind, and, the next moment his head was hurled through the branches of the tree wherein the shuddering spectator sat.—One of the men, with four or five miscreants at his heels, flew to the water and swam for life. An arrow pierced his arm, and he sunk, but Tom could see him rise again, pull the weapon from the wound, and ply his desperate stroke till a boat from the brig took him up. The sun went down. All the whites were slaughtered but three. Tom knew them and loved them well. Two had mothers and sisters, and one a wife and child in his native town. They were bound, and on the spot a fire was lighted. What demon thrust all these monstrous sights before the eyes of the trembling fugitive? The cannibals, for such they proved to be, danced and howled about the furid blaze as it cast a gloomy glare upon the surrounding scene; and, after an hour spent in this awful triumph, the three were led forth. Tom moved to leap down, and defend them, or share their fates but he recollected he was unarmed. None can tell how sweet is life, even in the most haggard form, till brought to the crisis.

First they selected a sturdy veteran, the old Ulysses of the crew, the most experienced and prudent of them all. There was little alteration in his countenance. He had been close to death a thousand times before; life had never wooed him with many charms. They made him kneel down; he cursed them heartily all round from mere habit; then commended his soul to mercy. They were still for a moment. A fearful fascination kept Tom's eyes fastened to the spot. The old man then looked up firmly, and received the blow that felled him like an ox at the stall. Amid shrieks and yells, he was cut to pieces, and the atrocious appetites of his murderers were glutted with human flesh. When the next was selected, he shrunk and trembled. A scream of anguish and desperation, that went through that one pitying listener's bones like an electric shock, was ended by the fierce blow which consigned him to death. The last, feeling himself drawn on the ground, wept, fell on his knees, and prayed them to spare his life. In this confusion, he told them he had a wife and children, that he would give them money, and, when they dragged him forward, and a gigantic butcher grasped him and lifed his massive club, the forest rung with his frantic shrieks of agony, mingled with the yells of triumph and rejoicing. Tom covered his ears with his hands convulsively. Again he was about to spring down and deliver himself up. He closed his eyes. A fearful calmness of thought came to him that moment; and yet, strange to say, it was followed by a vivid hope that he might himself yet escape. He could not swim, but he could easily procure a log; and, with that, paddle out to the brig. He opened his eyes, and saw one of the savages holding up by the hair the dissevered gory head, the echo of whose voice had scarcely yet died away through the forest.

"What would his wife and children say to that?" thought Tom. "They are, perchance, at this moment wrapped in peaceful sleep. Sleep on! sleep on!"

It is strange, but true, so curious is the construction of the human mind, that in the most awful crisis, after the first shock it is calm and clear. We can become familiar with any things; and, while the orgies of these human fiends went on, and broke the silence of the night with riot, the sole surviver of the massacre had arranged his plans, and was sanguine, nay, sometimes happy to a trembling excess, at the anticipations of being once more in safety. Gradually the wearied barbarians hushed their clamours. The flames died away, and darkness came over the scene of blood. Tom would have descended, but still several of the foe were awake. He climbed silently up into the thickest part of the tree, and sat there, watching the dawn. All that day he could hear the yell of warriors, and durst not therefore descend. At night he came down softly, and wandered towards the sea-shore; but there were figures moving about. The sky was dark with clouds. He crawled beneath a cocoa-nut tree, and breaking some of the nuts drank the milk and ate the tender meat. But, soon as the first sign of day appeared, he slunk back to some secret hole, and hid himself again till night. Nothing could have kept up his spirits through that period but the conviction that he should reach the ship as soon as he could get to the beach. At night again he ventured forth; the clouds had all passed away. A bright full moon poured her radiance down upon the water. The savages were no where to be seen. He trembled with delight. As he stole cautiously along the skirt of the wood to the well known beach, every step was a thrill. He could scarcely repress a shout of joy. Tears of rapture rolled down his cheeks; when, at length, he suddenly turned the angle of the thick shadowy forest, and came in full view of the harbour. He sprang forward, as if hope had absolutely lent him wings; when, horror of horrors!—the brig was gone—gone, and left him alone, to die! The thought froze his warm blood in an instant. It seemed as if death had grasped his high-beating heart with his skeleton fingers. He flung himself upon the sand. "I will go back to these fiends," he said, "and perish at once."

Night rolled onward, and morning came. The unfortunate sailor skulked about for three weeks, sleeping all day, and coming out for food in the night, when once again he stole down towards the beach, wretched and brooding over the best means of putting an end to his existence. "And yet," said he, "I can but die at last; why should I hasten death? who can say what unlooked for accident may occur? what other ship may seek these shores?"

He casts his eyes over the bay; he starts! he clasps his hands; rapture chokes his utterance; tears gush into his eyes. A sail floats beautifully in like a spirit.—The breeze swells her canvass. She steers towards the very spot where he stands. It is his own brig. Is he dreaming? Is it a mockery? By heavens, she nears the shore! He dare not shout; he cannot make them see a signal. He kneels to heaven for assistance.

And now the gray morning ushers in another day. He has raised a white signal which flutters in the wind. A boat is put forth from the vessel. He is in the arms of his companions, who had only visited a neighbouring island. They look upon him as rescued from the jaws of death. The shores of his home rise up in the horizon. He tells the story to his children around the winter fire.

ROBERT RAIKES.

"Blessings on Robert Raikes," said one of our contemporaries, the other day. Amen, say we, ad mote [illegible]. Robert Raikes was the founder of the Sunday School System; the first man whose active benevolence was exerted in producing an ultimate good, by a direct and immediate application of his energies to the moral subjugation of the mind.—Robert Raikes was born at Gloucester in England, in 1735. His father was a printer, and published a newspaper, called the "Gloucester Journal," to which paper hereafter, Robert Raikes was the successor. He acquired a competency, and furnished his pecuniary surplusage on works of benevolence.

We do not intend to write his biography; but such facts as are presented to us, we offer to our readers, fully assured they who have not had access to more perfect histories, will not be displeased with the little information it is in our power to give them.

He had exerted himself to ameliorate the condition of the unhappy beings confined in the Gloucester bridewell, and had already acquired some notoriety, when accident threw in his way a groupe of little vagabonds, whose conversation, surcharged with curses and imprecations, attracted his attention. Raikes inquired if the children lived in the vicinity where he found them. He was told that they did, and that if he should frequent the neighbourhood on Sundays, his feelings would be still more outraged, by remarking their increased numbers and profanity. "This conversation (says Raikes in a letter to a friend) suggested to me, that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it were productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the Sabbath."

The "little plan," which the benevolent philanthropist so modestly suggests as possessing a chance of checking the profanation of the holy Sabbath, has been developed and executed.

Time runs on, but it diminishes not the remembrance nor the influence of his exertions. An event—an accident, which occurred fifty years since, suggested 'a little plan,'—that little plan pursued during life time, by a good man, and an unimpeached Christian, has produced a mighty change in the moral intelligence, religious feelings, social intercourse, political freedom, and eternal destiny of millions. "Blessings on Robert Raikes."

"He commenced (we use the language of another) by engaging four female teachers of day schools to receive, as many children as he should send on the Sabbath, and instruct them in reading, and in the church catechism. For this he engaged to pay them each a shilling for their day's employment. After he had collected a goodly number of children, and set his schools in operation, wholly at his own expense, he unfolded his plan to his minister, and received his approbation and promise of co-operation. He printed a little book, copies of which he used personally to distribute among such as were distinguished for their attention and good behaviour. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, sent him a number of bibles and testaments, which he distributed in the same manner. It is said, that from this circumstance, originated the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In the course of three years he collected nearly three hundred children, who became constant frequenters of the "House of God," and humble petitioners at the "Gate of Heaven."

Encouraged by success, he exposed his "little plan" to the world, through the medium of the "Gloucester Journal," then under his direction. His remarks and statements were copied by his cotemporaries, and London papers giving currency to them, his system was immediately adopted in that city, whence it spread with the rapidity of lightning, and before the close of his valuable life, Mr. Raikes had the exhilarating satisfaction of seeing Sunday Schools, for three hundred thousand children, established throughout the British empire.

Mr. Raikes died in 1811, leaving behind him a perdurable monument, which defies corrosion and decay. *Boston Transcript.*

The Late Grand Duke Constantine.

His Imperial Highness was the eldest son of the unhappy Emperor Paul, and was born May 8, 1779, consequently he completed his 52d year about the period of his dissolution. The Grand Duke was, therefore, considerably the senior of the reigning Emperor, who is only in his thirty-fifth year. His Highness formed a matrimonial alliance, in 1796, with the Princess Julia of Saxe Coburg, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Majesty Leopold I. King of the Belgians. This union, however, did not turn out as happy as was expected, and the marriage was dissolved in March, 1820, in order to enable the Grand Duke to unite himself to the Countess of Grudzinka, who, upon her nuptials, was created by the Emperor Alexander, Princess of Lowicz. Prior to the Polish revolution, the Grand Duke chiefly resided at Warsaw, having been selected to fill the duties of King's representative in Poland, in the autumn of 1825, Diebitsch proceeded to Warsaw to notify to his Highness the dissolution of the Emperor Alexander, and his consequent accession to the throne of the Czars.—The "Passer of the Balkan" returned in a short time to St. Petersbugh, with letters from the Grand Duke, expressive of his resolution to take the first oath of allegiance to his brother Nicholas as Autocrat of all the Russias; thereby confirming the solemn renunciation which he had made on the 14th of January, 1822. The character attributed to the late viceroy of Poland was that of a despot of the most arbitrary and unbending school.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

RIOT.

A mob [illegible] on Saturday evening, [illegible] A statement of the [illegible] we believe, to be substantially correct:—

On Wednesday evening, a party of sailors, on a frolic, proceeded to some houses of ill-fame, on Olney's lane, occupied by blacks. An altercation ensued, stones were thrown, three muskets discharged at the assailants by persons occupying the houses, whereby, a sailor was killed on the spot, and two others wounded. The report of the transaction was immediately spread through the town, and a mob [illegible] collected, that demolished the furniture, such [illegible] was, in one or two of the houses in despite of the attempts made to check them. A black person was arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of being one of the offenders.

To prevent a recurrence of similar outrages, and to preserve the peace and quiet of the town, the Town Council doubled the usual number of watchmen, and called out Constables, ordering them to arrest all persons committing open outrages upon private property. The Sheriff, with his officers, and the Governor of the State, with the members of the town Council, and many of the most respectable citizens assembled also at the same place. The utmost exertions of the civil authorities to maintain order proved inadequate. The mob assembled and carried on their attacks systematically, with implements of various kinds. Several of the riotous persons arrested by the sheriff, were openly rescued by their companions, and taken forcibly from the custody of this officer. In this situation, with all the power of the civil authorities set at defiance, the Governor of the state, at the request of the sheriff of the county, called out one of the military companies to aid in suppressing the tumult. The order having been issued at a late hour of the evening, only about 25 members of the company could be collected.—Under the orders of the sheriff, these few spirited men proceeded to the spot, where they were assailed by various sorts of missiles, and several of them were wounded by large stones. One individual of the company was so severely injured as to falter and leave the ranks, and another was bathed in blood, from a wound cut in his head, which was the blood first drawn by the offensive attacks of the mob. Thus assailed, they continued firm in their ranks, under the shower of stones, until it became evident that no alternative remained but instant resistance or retreat. Unwilling to resort to firearms, although exposed to being maimed, or even to the loss of life from the weight and impetuosity of some of the stones discharged at them whilst standing forth, openly, to sustain the laws of the land, they patiently bore the attacks and finally retreated by order of the Governor. A few of the rioters were, however, seized and securely lodged in jail.

On the subsequent day, notice, it is stated, was given by the sheriff, to the Governor of the State, of intimations thrown out of a premeditated attack upon the State Jail, by the rioters, to rescue their companions confined there, and also to repeat the same scenes of destructive violence as had taken place on the previous evening.

Upon the communication of this official information of a threatened attack against the property of the State as well as in open defiance of its laws, the responsibility devolved upon its supreme executive officer to sustain the due course of public justice, and the execution of the laws, as bound to do by his oath of office. To effect this object in the most overawing and determinate manner, orders were issued to the several independent companies to hold themselves in readiness to repress any recurrence of riots that might occur.

As had been contemplated, the mob again assembled at the approach of evening: but intimidated by the vigilant and energetic measures that had been taken, after some ineffectual attempts to excite to open outrages on the part of the leaders of the mob, one of whom was armed with a sword, they dispersed, not however, as it was openly expressed, without a determination of mustering an overpowering force to complete their purposes on the ensuing evening.

To again defeat these renewed systematic attacks to be repeated for the fourth night in succession, orders were again issued to the bands of armed citizens to hold themselves in readiness.

According to the proposed plan the attack was recommenced for the fourth time by the mob at an early hour of the evening, and the work of destruction of buildings and other private property went on as usual. The noise of the crash of falling materials, mingled with shouts and imprecations, were on this calm night distinctly to be heard even in the distant parts of the town to interrupt the quiet and excite the alarm of every peaceable citizen, and of every man capable of reflecting on the consequences of living in a land in which lawless rioters continued unchecked and triumphant.

The alarm bell having been sounded, the citizens repaired to the scene of riot, with their muskets in martial array, passed thro' the mob, accompanied with their hisses and derision, and took post on the hill above. Proclamation was then made by a magistrate under the riot act, the mob ordered to disperse, and notice audibly given that otherwise in five minutes they would be fired upon. They came down to do so. Instead of dispersing, they retired to a ground west of that held by the authorities, and another portion in open resistance to these laws, attacked a house within a stone throw, with great violence. Upon this, the sheriff with a part of the force, proceeded with an intention to disperse this assailing multitude; but were compelled to halt before leaving the hill, by showers of stones thrown from the mob on the [illegible] Upon this [illegible] the military were reinforced by a reinforcement, and the sheriff with the first, then proceeded down the road to protect the buildings, the mob party separating on each side, and partly retiring before them. After effecting a passage over the adjacent bridge amidst shouts and insults, the mob closed in their rear, seperated them from the main body, and threw stones so unremittingly, that many of the soldiers were severely wounded. An order was now distinctly to be heard directed to the mob to leave the street, or it would become necessary to fire upon them. Renewed discharges of stones were the only result. Thus assailed they were now compelled to turn and face the rioters, and, as a last resort, it having become absolutely necessary for the preservation of the lives of those under arms, orders were at length given to fire, which were obeyed.—Until this moment, all entreaties, all orders, all force had proved ineffectual. In a few minutes afterwards the mob dispersed, and quiet was again *restored*.

Thus have perished several of our citizens whilst engaged in committing outrages upon private property, and setting at defiance the wholesome laws of the land. It was not by the hands of a hireling soldiery that these men fell, as has commonly been the case on the recurrence of similar scenes in European countries, but by those of their fellow citizens and neighbours, who have, however, reluctantly been compelled to the act in self preservation, while executing the paramount duty they owe to the established laws of the State. These laws must be preserved inviolable, or our government must become virtually dissolved. As good citizens the military have done their duty, which might have been equally imperative had it fallen to their lot, like the virtuous Romans, "to have slain their best lover for the good of Rome."

This event will convince all riotous mobs, should any such ever be again collected in this town, that the freemen who make the laws are ready *to support the constituted authorities* in the execution of them even at the hazard of their lives. No tyranny and rule can ever be so oppressive and destructive as the capricious violence of licentious mobs, by which every citizen may in turn be made to tremble at his own firesi de.

The proceedings of the town meeting held yesterday in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of a mob the night previous, and the melancholy results, from it, will be found below. Our citizens assembled at the appointed hour at the Town House, but in consequence of an immense number not being able to gain admittance, the meeting was adjourned to the Court House parade. The number present must have exceeded 3,000, and every man appeared resolved at every hazard to protect the majesty of the law against the infuriated attack of a lawless mob.

The meeting was first addressed by Judge Martin. He said he was in favour of a government of law, and notwithstanding he severely lamented the melancholy occurrences of last night, he stood ready to defend and protect the civil magistrate in the execution of his duty;—He sat at his window when the military retreated before the mob from the bridge; he saw and heard all that passed; distinctly did he hear the sheriff entreat and request them to desist from their purpose.—Entreaties proving ineffectual, threats were resorted to; the sheriff threatened to fire on them, when the mob with oaths, cried 'fire if you dare.' Stones and missiles were thrown at the soldiers, and after several were severely wounded the order to "FIRE" was reluctantly given. The soldiers did their duty in the protection of the laws and of their own lives.

Previous to this necessary measure, the riot act had been read by the sheriff, and more than one hour had elapsed ere the order to fire was given. That act, which was passed under the administration of ARTHUR FENNER, and continued to the present time, was the authority under which the sheriff acted; it was a wholesome law, and much credit was due to his Excellency for the prompt manner in which he supplied the sheriff with a military force for the preservation of the property of our citizens, and the peace and harmony of the town. Both the Governor and the sheriff were in person at the scene of action, and exposed their lives for the preservation of the property and the lives of others.

It was, he said, necessary that the laws should be executed, and the mob should be taught that the ministers of the laws were not to be treated with contempt and indignity. It was no excuse for the mob, that the houses they assailed were inhabited by persons of ill fame, or that their tenants had on another occasion, acted improperly or illegally. If they had so acted, they were amenable to the laws, and from them alone should redress have been sought; in club law, there was no safety or security. Every man should reflect that the injury he inflicts on the person or property of others in a riotous manner, may in his turn be inflicted on him. Our Police was efficient and the shutting up of improper houses, or the removing of improper inhabitants belonged to the Town Council and not to the mob. He had been informed that a part of the rioters had been brought here for the occasion from Newport, New Bedford and Warren; that they had volunteered to protect the town from houses of ill fame; we wish, said the Judge, for no such aid. He concluded by expressing a hope that efficient means would be resorted to, to prevent a recurrence of a like evil and to allay the present alarming excitement.

Mr. Whipple considered the occasion a solemn one; he recapitulated the circumstances of the last night which had taken place in his native town by a mob, stimulated to their il-

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[illegible]

The Governor of the State, and the Sheriff of the county, he said, had faithfully and honorably discharged their duty; they had exposed themselves, and their characters for the protection of the property and lives of others, and now the question was shall this community sustain and support them. After a few more observations, he submitted his resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

At a Town Meeting specially holden within and for the town of Providence, on Sunday, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1831, Joseph L. Tillinghast, Esq. Moderator, the following resolutions, offered by John Whipple, Esq. unanimously passed.

Resolved, That we sincerely and deeply lament the disorderly and riotous conduct of a mob which on the evening of the 24th instant, rendered the aid of an armed force indispensably necessary to the existence of civil government in this town.

Resolved, That we also lament the lives that were lost, and that we sympathise with the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the tumultuous, dirorderly and riotous conduct of the mob for three nights preceding the night of the 24th, more especially the open and lawless attack upon private property on the night of the 22d inst. in open and professed defiance of the Executive Magistrate of the Town and State, accompanied with provoking insults and aggravated assaults, endangering their lives, demonstrates that the civil authority alone was insufficient, and that the alternative existed of an entire submission to a lawless mob, or a prompt and energetic exercise of military aid.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the forbearance, moderation and firmness of both the civil and military authorities on the evening of the 24th, under the shower of stones and other missiles which fell upon them, their patient, repeated and anxious attempts to terminate, by peaceable means, the disorder and violence, which had commenced with an energy and boldness increased by the impunity of previous nights, and their unshrinking performance of the melancholy duty which finally devolved upon them, merit the approbation of every friend to the peace and good order of society.

Resolved, That we will individually use all the mild, persuasive and gentle means in our power to convince the deluded and the misguided of the utter hopelessness of overawing the Civil Authorities and of the certain and imminent danger of again attempting it.

Resolved, That the Town Council be requested to co-operate with His Excellency the Governor and the Sheriff of the County, in the formation of such Armed Corps and Patrols to act in aid of the Civil Authorities, as shall be abundantly sufficient to suppress with promptness and vigor, any attempt upon the peace of the Town, and that we pledge ourselves, at the hazard of our property and lives, to give our ready, our personal and our effective aid thereto.

On motion of Wm. E. Richmond, Esq.

Resolved, That the Hon. Town Council be authorised to offer a reward of not exceeding *One Thousand Dollars* for the apprehension and conviction of all persons concerned in the murder committed in Olney's lane, on the night of the 21st inst—and draw on the Treasury thereof.

On motion of Col. John Andrews.

Resolved, That the Town Council be directed to offer a reward for the detection of those concerned in the riots of the last week, whether as principals, aiders or abettors.

On motion of Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler,

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare and publish a correct statements of facts relative to the riots which took place in this town the last week, viz: John Whipple, Wm. Blodget, George Curtis, C. F. Tillinghast, Samuel Dexter, Dexter Thurber, R. J. Arnold, Z. Allen, Wm. S. Patten, Wm. E. Richmond, Wheeler Martin, E. Carrington, C, Allen and S. Newel.

RICHARD M. FIELD, *Town Clerk*

The following were killed or wounded in the riot on Saturday night. It is probable others were wounded whose names have not been yet ascertained.

Killed—Cyrus B. Guile, of Mansfield, (Mass.) aged 18, an apprentice to Mr. James Barnes.

Walter Lawrence, paper hanger of this town.

S. A. Whittemore, of Leicester, (Mass.) book-binder, in the employ of Corry and Brown.

Allen Cory, mariner.

A young man from Pawtucket, about 18 ears old, an apprentice to a blacksmith, name unknown was mortally wounded.

Wounded—Daniel Branch, carpenter, severely on the head and arms by a sabre.

Mr. Davis, right arm shattered.

Jeremiah Bonney, belonging to the furnace on Eddy's Point, badly wounded in the thigh.

Josiah L. Luther, in the foot.

We have not been able to ascertain the injury done to the citizens under arms, but learn it has been extensive. The High Sheriff received a severe blow in the breast from a large stone.

Trial of R. Potter Esq. a member of Congress from North Carolina, for maiming Lewis K. Willie.

The paragraph copied into a late Virginian from a North Carolina paper darkly hinting at an unpleasant affair in which a "distinguished citizen," of that State was implicated, having excited a good deal of inquiry,

[illegible]

The court will be recollected, after having examined into the facts that the accused (Mr. Potter) on far further examination, and at the September term of the superior court of Granville county, the grand jury found two indictments against Mr. Potter one for maiming a youth named Lewis K. Willie—and the other for maiming the Rev. Lewis Taylor. The trial of the latter was postponed. The indictment for maiming Willie, contained two counts, one under the statute and one at common law.

From the Oxford [N. C.] Examiner, Sept. 15.

The indictment having been read from the clerk's table, the defendant was desired to plead; when he stated, that he could not plead *unqualifiedly* guilty, but being informed from the bench that he must say one or the other, he said, to waive all formality he would say GUILTY. The court, then proceeded to try him upon the submission.

Lewis K. Willie was called on the part of the State. The witness was brought before the *court* in a litter—his appearance was pale, and apparently very feeble. Having been sworn, he proceeded to give testimony, as follows as near as may be [Mr. Potter, requested that the court would admonish the young man as to the nature of the oath he had taken &c. The counsel for prosecution having objected, the court refused, unless it was alleged that the witness was of unsound mind &c.]

Witness proceeded.—That until the time of committing the violence charged in the indictment, he had never seen or suspected any thing unfriendly on the part of Mr. P. but the reverse. That on Sunday the 28th day of August, the prisoner came to his father's house, and requested witness to aid him in getting a dog home, which was at his father's—that defendant procured his rifle and dog, and they proceeded together, about half a mile when defendant desired witness to help him tie the dog—witness said it was unnecessary, but the defendant insisted, when witness dismounted and caught the dog to hold until defendant, could tie him:—The defendant approached and threw a leather strap over witness' neck, and drew it so as to choke him—then requested him to cross his hands, which being done they were tied. Mr. Potter then led witness out of the road, and told him that he had made his cousin Isabella [Potter's wife] a W——then bound his legs—witness swore to Mr. P. that he was innocent of the charge—defendant proceeded to perform the operation charged in indictment. Having unbound him defendant asked if they should part as friends witness gave his hand. Defendant told witness, that Dr. Taylor must know of the deed, and no one else, not even witness's father—Mr. P. stated that if he heard any thing more of the matter he would send that strumpet home to her father.

Examined by Nash,—Had seen Mr. Potter at the camp meeting on the preceding Sabbath—witness was at Robert Taylor's from Friday until Sunday morning—never measured strength or scuffled with the prisoner—coming to Oxford, met R. Potter—went back with him to get the rifle and dog—at prisoners request, witness changed his horse for prisoner's gig, as it might make a difference in the dog's following—about half a mile from his father's house, stopped to tie the dog as before stated—prisoner appeared very friendly, and the witness supposed him to be sporting with him after he was tied. Prisoner then made the charge against witness—and threatened to cut his throat if he resisted—does not recollect any threat for divulging the affair—went home and sent for the doctor.

Cross examined by Potter.—Does not recollect the charge of guilt with Mrs. P. before his hands were bound, did not apprehend personal violence—after witness was released he said; "Mr. Potter, how did you find it out!" and being told that she had confessed, he said it was true. The defendant demanded of the witness upon his solemn oath, to say whether he was guilty or not of intercourse with Mrs. Potter? the witness emphatically denied his guilt or having ever made any advances. Witness stated that Mr. Potter held a knife in his hand, and he acknowledged that he was guilty through fear of personal danger, &c.

By Nash.—Perfectly innocent of improper conduct with Mrs. Potter, his confession of guilt made through fear, inspired by the expression of the prisoner's countenance. Don't recollect expressing a willingness to keep the matter secret, nor to part as friends but gave his hand. The witness stated that after he got home he sent for the Doctor, and then pursued Potter with his gun, but becoming very weak from loss of blood, he was compelled to return home.

Mr. Potter now addressed the court at considerable length, at the close of which he briefly stated the testimony upon which he relied for his justification. This testimony consisted in a confession of guilt on the part of Mrs. Potter, to himself and sundry other persons afterwards. The Judge declared that no such testimony would be received, as it was illegal. The wife cannot give testimony affecting the husband, but more especially would her confessions, and conversations be rejected as irregular and inadmissible. The court stated that the wife could not be examined, even by consent, as her testimony was designed to publish her own infamy. Mr. Potter hoped the court would admit testimony as to the moral merits of the transaction, but the court adhered to its refusal. It may be proper to state here, that a friend of Mrs. Potter requested the court to hear the testimony, and the counsel for the prosecution, also expressly stated a willingness to the examination of the lady herself. They thought it due to the reputation of the lady,

[illegible]

The court [illegible] to the [illegible] to reject such testimony [illegible] did not include such facts and [illegible] as might go to show that there was [illegible] to suspect improper conduct [illegible] Mrs. Potter.

S. Philpot was sworn in behalf of Mr. Potter—was at school near Mr. Robert Taylor's—saw young Willie there—never saw any thing amiss between the parties—saw no actions or gestures, which indicated any thing improper.

Dr. W. V. Taylor was sworn and gave evidence as to the nature of the wound which we deem unnecessary to detail. The Doctor being about to relate his conversation with young Willie, it was objected to by defendant's counsel—but the judge having decided that the testimony of the witness Lewis K. Willie, had been questioned in the cross examination, the prosecutors claimed the evidence of Dr. Taylor, to show that the witness had been consistent in his story. Dr. T. then related his conversation with young Willie; which was substantially the same as was given by the witness to the court. Several gentlemen testified to the moral and correct conduct of the young man. The defendant was then ordered to jail to await the sentence of the court.

On Friday the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence. An argument now arose upon a point of law.

[The question was whether the offence proved was a common law or statutory offence—the counsel for the prosecution insisting upon the former, the punishment at common law being more severe.—*Edts. Virg.*]

The court then proceeded to deliver its opinion. His honour said that he found himself in a most unpleasant situation, but it was one in which the courts of this State were frequently placed. He stated that his mind was not fixed and satisfied as to the point of law, but he should pronounce sentence according to the present leaning of his mind. He felt himself bound to believe that the offence came under the act of '91 in relation to unlawful maiming, &c. Therefore the court had no discretion as to the imprisonment, which was prescribed in that act—he said that were his opinion different upon this point of law, he would certainly have imprisoned the offender for two years, &c. His honour stated that he had great confidence in the testimony of young Willie; that on the part of the defendant not a shadow of proof had been offered, which could be received by the court in extenuation of the charge—not even an action or gesture, a wink or smile, was proven to indicate any misconduct on the part of the prisoner's wife; that he must believe that the prisoner's suspicion was caused by some strange misconception, &c. &c. his honour sentenced Robert Potter to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned for six calendar months, and thereafter until the said fine and costs be paid.

The trial was attended by a crowd of spectators, whose feelings appeared to be in a state of great excitement.

In conclusion we will state that Mr. Potter is indicted for maiming in the same manner, on the same day, the Rev. Lewis Taylor of this county, and also stabbing him in the head and thigh. As this indictment will be tried at the Spring term of the superior court, we will not remark upon it, further than to say, that immediately after the commission of the offence for which he was tried as above, he proceeded to the meeting house where Mr. Taylor performed divine worship on that day, and prevailed upon the Rev. gentleman to accompany him home, he on the way haltered him and maimed and stabbed him as stated. He then carried Mr. Taylor to his house and sent for a physician. Mr. Taylor is now we learn in a fair way to recover, although he has been considered very dangerous. We are done with this matter at least until the trial on the other indictment shall be over.

TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PARTICULAR LIFE.

The following rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith in 1825.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day.

2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.

3. Never spend your money before you have it.

4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

6. We never repent of having eaten too little.

7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

8. How much pains have those evils cost us which never happened.

9. Take things always by their smooth handle.

10 When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

WHALING IN FALMOUTH.

The Boston Gazette says that the business of Whaling is now successfully carried on in Falmouth, Mass. It owns four whalers, and contemplates building two or three others immediately. The cargo of the ship, Uncas, Bunker, recently returned from the Pacific, has been sold for $88,000 paying her owners the cost of the ship, all the expenses of the voyage, including interest and insurance, and leaving the ship, is valued at $36,000.

"The Republican National Convention, which met in Baltimore on the 26th ultimo, nominated WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, for President; and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

HARRIS'S ENTRIES.

The first volume of a new and much improved edition of the valuable old book, so well known by the above title, has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Lucas & Deaver, of this city—its mechanical execution is highly creditable to them as printers, and its appearance and material the book is a gratifying evidence of the manner in which printing is executed in Baltimore.

It is now thirty years since the first edition of the work was published by the late Thomas Harris, Esq. when first published, it was the only book in which could be found collected the forms of documents and proceedings peculiarly adapted to, and required by the local laws and usages of this State; and this principal cause of its original great value to the citizen as well as to the lawyer, but more especially to the clerks, sheriffs and other officers connected with our courts, and to conveyancers, continued to render it highly estimable for many years. But many changes and additions have been rendered necessary by the numerous laws and judicial decisions since the work first appeared, to constitute a collection of forms and precedents which would be equally useful and complete at the present day. A new edition had long since been deemed necessary by the estimable and highly qualified author himself; and several years before his death, he had made considerable progress in preparing one—but the completion of it in the manner he contemplated, was delayed by necessary attention to his official duties as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and was finally prevented by his death. After the death of Mr. Harris, his corrections and other more recent labours in preparation, for a new edition of his book, were placed in the hands of HUGH DAVEY EVANS, Esq., who undertook, at the request of the publishers, to complete the preparation of the new edition, and to superintend the correction of it in its progress through the press. A more judicious selection than Mr. Evans could not have been made to ensure to the work every advantage and improvement of which it was susceptible—His professional talent, industry and experience, peculiarly fitted him for the undertaking, and the volume now before us bears ample testimony how faithfully and successfully his abilities have been devoted to the performance of his important task. The course adopted and pursuing by the new editor, will be best understood from the following account of it in his own words:—

"When the subscriber, in the Spring of the present year, was requested to superintend an edition of "Harris' Entries," he stipulated for the absolute and entire control of the work. In pursuance of this stipulation, he had to determine for himself, the question how far it might be proper for him to depart from the original. As to the part previous to the commencement of the title "Declarations," his opinion was soon made up. The greater part of the matter which in Harris occupies that station, may be divided into two classes. One, that which is of such frequent occurrence in practice as to render it familiar to every one, and which is to be found in many common books. The other, that which is of such rare use, as not to be such, if at all, wanted, except by gentlemen whose libraries probably contain some of the English bodies of conveyancing. The rejection of both classes was speedily resolved on, and the vacancy has been supplied with forms in conveyancing, applicable to cases governed in whole or in part by Acts of Assembly. Many of these have been expressly prepared by himself, for the present work, while others were selected from the productions of persons considered good authority.

The high respect in which Mr. Harris' book is held as a body of precedents in pleading, rendered a different decision necessary as to the title "Declarations." Every thing of value in this title has been retained, and a considerable addition made to the number of precedents, and thereby it is hoped to the value of the book. The new matter has generally been selected from safe sources, and will, at least, not diminish the merit of the old. Its introduction has occasioned the omission of but little of the latter description, and that either obsolete or otherwise valueless. The space which it required has been supplied partly by an entirely new arrangement, which permitting the omission in most cases of commencements and conclusions, gave much room; partly by the increased capacity of the page of the new work, which contains considerably more than the page of Harris; partly by shortening the individual precedents. By these means, notwithstanding the reduced size of the volume, space has been obtained for much, which it is hoped, will be found acceptable and useful to the profession. With respect to the means of gaining room, last mentioned, it is perhaps proper to say a few words. It has been a general complaint that the forms in Harris are too long; they have therefore been generally shortened, either by the omission of unnecessary averments, or by the compression of the so which were retained. The latter method is considered the safer, and has been most freely used. Both modes have been used extensively, and perhaps even more sparingly than was proper. The former has never been

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The printers, who are also the publishers of the above work, have undertaken it wholly at their own risk and expense, and their spirit and energy well deserve that encouragement and recompense in the extensive sale of it, which we hope and believe will be accorded to them. *Balt. Gaz.*

Communicated.

At a numerous meeting of the Free People of Colour of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, convened in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of October 4th, 1831,—to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of adopting certain resolutions expressive of their views, wishes and desires. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted—

Whereas certain rumors, accompanied with suspicions of an unfavourable character, have been in circulation through the country respecting the coloured population, calculated to destroy that confidence which the white population have reposed in them

Resolved therefore, That we deeply and sincerely regret that any circumstance should have transpired to create those suspicions.

Resolved, That we who reside in this city, and its vicinity, who now compose this meeting, cannot refrain from expressing our grateful acknowledgments in possessing the assurance that the confidence of their white friends are still reposed in him, and that no rumor has been able to impair the same.

Resolved, That as we are not insensible of the friends we have among the white population, and that many of them have laboured to ameliorate our condition, we pledge ourselves, that our future conduct and deportment shall continue to be such as will be calculated to increase and continue their confidence and good will.

Resolved, That should any thing occur contrary to our views of good order, peace and tranquility, as inculcated in the word of God, we will use every means, and all our influence, to put it down.

Resolved, That we be grateful to Almighty God for the revelation of his will to man, and that revelation teaches us, that it is our highest wisdom to live soberly, righteously and godly, in this present world, that in the word to come we may be sharers of eternal life.

Editors friendly to the above resolutions, will confer a favour on this meeting, by giving them a few insertions, particularly those of our city.

Signed,

HENRY PRICE, Chairman.

JOHN SMITH, Jr. Secretary.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Caucus.		*Anti-Caucus.*	
N. Brewer,	171	R. Welch, of Ben.	112
J. Williamson,	170		

Congress.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
A. Keech,	67	B. I. Semmes,	173

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson.		*Independent.*	
Hunt,	4,619	Walsh,	3,388
Laurenson,	4,379	O'Brien,	1,206

Congress,

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Howard,	4,631	Finley,	3,824
Worthington,	4,261		
Brown,	605		

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The Jackson Assembly Ticket, is elected.

Congress,

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Howard,	1,536	Finley,	1,149
Worthington,	1,479		
Brown,	1,392		

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Johns,	1186	Moores,	1166
Price,	1154	Amos,	1160
Sutton,	1153	Butler,	1002
Hope,	1150	Hall,	998

Congress.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Mitchell,	1176	Williams,	1097

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Anti-Jackson Assembly Ticket, elected by a majority of thirty votes.

For Congress.—Mr. Thomas, Jackson 517 majority over Mr. Sprigg, (Anti-Jackson.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Jackson Assembly Ticket, elected by 500 majority.

For Congress.—Mr. Thomas, (Jackson.) 612 majority over Mr. Sprigg, (Anti-Jackson.)

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.
Dickinson,	695
Stevens,	699
Bruff	711
Dudley,	710

No opposition.

For Congress.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Spencer,	558	Kerr,	549

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Messrs. Stewart, Kent, Hood and Stockett, Anti-Jackson, are elected.

We learn that one Jacksonian is elected in Calvert.

P. George's all Anti-Jackson.

DESCRIPTIVE [illegible]

[illegible] Leigh's hotel and tavern, [illegible] Chalmers, jolly angler, Farmer's running line, and Pickersley jolly painter.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Sunday the 2d day of October, Miss ELIZABETH E. GUEST, only Daughter of the Rev. *Job Guest*, of the City of Annapolis.

It is but a duty to the amiableness of our departed friend, to offer a tribute of affection to her departed worth. Death has been denominated the King of Terrors; but to our friend, he came not as the messenger of evil, he brought no terrors with him, he assumed not the look of despondence; The pale and ghastly visage of the relentless spoiler, whilst hurrying her from the abodes of evil, to dwell forever with Angels, who, even in the very instant of dissolution, a smile that appeared more than earthly—Her spirit now, robed in immortality, looks down upon her weeping and disconsolate friends, and whispers in a tone of exulting happiness—"*Weep not for me.*" Her cheerfulness of disposition, her amiableness of character, her heart accessible to the cries of misery and want, endeared her to her companions; whilst superadded to these, her christianlike humility, her long suffering patience, under the afflicting rod of Providence, and her tender concern for the weal of the Kingdom of Heaven, found abundant grace in the sight of her God. Her calm and tranquil life, and her triumphant exit to the empires of immortal bliss, whisper in language not to be misunderstood—"*Go thou and do likewise.*" The deceased had been for some time a member of the Methodist Church, and her practical piety, and calm resignation in the hour and article of death, induce us to believe, that she was a Christian in deed, and one in whom there was no guile.

A female friend offers this tribute of affectionate friendship, as a last testimonial to the memory of her, she truly and sincerely loved.

E****

Communicated.

DIED, on the 3d instant, Miss ELIZABETH E. GUEST, in the sixteenth year of her age, after a severe illness of a few days, Daughter of the Rev. Job Guest, of this city.

The subject of this Obituary had only removed to this city last Spring, and though scarcely domiciliated amongst us, yet such was the urbanity of her manners, and so unaffected was her piety, that she had gained the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends and acquaintances; and had loveliness, amiability and piety, been proof against the barbed arrows of Death, she had been still spared to have blessed with her presence many who delighted in calling her friend—but no!—Such has been the will of Him, whose she was, and whose wisdom, tho' inscrutable, cannot err, and whose goodness is unbounded, and to whose fiat, the hearts and wills of her affectionate and pious parents, bow in humble resignation,—saying—"Oh Father, thy will be done."

For a parent to possess a child on earth whose amiable and religious life has endeared her to all around, must indeed be delightful, and should be his highest ambition for his child here below; but for that parent, who knows in whom he has believed, and who has an unshaken confidence in the words of eternal truth, "*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.*" To feel assured that this beloved child has, forever escaped the thousand ills that bestrews the paths of mortal life, and is now an inhabitant of endless felicity, gathered in God's own time to the garner of the skies—Oh! how delightful must be the feelings of such a parent, whose faith is strong in the Lord, and whose heart does say, what cannot be too often repeated in all our affairs of life,—"*Thy will, not mine, be done.*"

COMMUNICATED.

DEPARTED this life on Saturday last, 1st instant, at his Father's residence, in this county, William Owens (of James,) aged, about 23 or 24 years.

The author of these remarks was intimately acquainted with him, and can say with the most scrupulous adherence to truth, that he possessed all that was amiable and excellent in the various relations of life, indeed, he had but few equals, and perhaps no superior.

He had, during his illness, perfect possession of his mental faculties, conversed affectionately with his weeping parents and friends, and entreated them to be reconciled to the will of God, in which he submissively acquiesced.—May his example in life, and his resignation in death, administer consolation to his bereaved parents and friends, and cause them to walk in the paths of piety, that they may die in the triumphs of faith, and live and reign with the Redeemer forever.

——In Baltimore on Thursday last, JOSEPH B. HALL, printer, in the 25th year of his age.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, at 12, M. (if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour,) on the premises, all that tract or

PARCEL OF LAND,

in Anne Arundel County, which was formerly the residence of Thomas Owens, deceased, and is now in the possession of Isaac Owens. The tract contains about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, of which about fifty are covered with very fine Timber. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Legrand, Mrs. Gatt, and the heirs of Nicholas Owens, deceased; the land is very fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat and Tobacco. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house and suitable out houses, two Tobacco Houses, and Barn, and an Orchard of choice fruit.

The sale will be made on credits of twelve, eighteen and twenty four months; the purchaser giving bonds with satisfactory security for payment of the said instalments as they become due, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Oct. 6, 1s.

CLARK'S OFFICE.

[illegible] State Lottery, No. 7, for 1831, No. *11528 (Even No.) the capital prize of

*14811		do	[illegible]
*1970		do	[illegible]
14233		do	500
*10187		do	300
*3657		do	200
*14237	*19403		
15173	8162		100
*2739	*3561	*16318	
*19103	7949		50

10 prizes of $20, 20 of 10, 100 of $5, 120 of $3, and 10,000 of $2, each.

☞ No. 11528, an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, are each entitled to $3,00 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus * sold at Clark's.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 8, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in *Baltimore*, on *Thursday, October 27.*

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

☞ Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than in any other office.

*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that John C. Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year 1831, as astray trespassing upon his enclosures, a dark RED BULL, about two years old, white forehead, a streak of white under the belly, tail tipped with white, and is very vicious.

Given under my hand,

WILLIAM BAKER DORSEY.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Oct. 6.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Annapolis on the 1st of October, 1831.

Harriet Addison,
Brice Brewer,
Susan Brown,
John Bosley,
Mr. Chapman,
Dr. D. Claude,
Nathan Chase,
Wm. Caton, jr.
John W. Duvall,
Nicha D. Duvall,
Elizabeth Davis, (?)
Joseph Evans,
Rev. John Foreman,
Mrs. Eliza Green,
Samuel Gamble, (2)
John M. Gaither,
Daniel Hyde,
Lucy Harwood, (2)
Dr. J. Hopkins,
Alfred Inlows,
Wm. Johnston & co.
Eliza Kent,
Richard Kelly,
Rich'd. Linthicum,
Elizabeth Lee,
William Lee,
John T. Larmer, (2)
B. W. Marriott, (1)
Antoinette M'Fadon,
John Nelson,
Thomas Price,
Wm. Phillips,
Mrs. Phelps,
Stephen Hammell,
John H. Sellman,
George Shaw,
Miss Mary Schofield,
Jos. N. Stockett, (2)
James Taylor,
Wm. G. Tyler,
J. H. Wells,
Henry Williams,
Gideon White,
James Wright,
Col. J. Waters,

A
L. T. Adams,
B
Mary A. Bright,
George Barber,
C
Thos. H. Carroll,
Gassaway Chaney,
Henry Caddis,
R. S. Coxe,
D
Howard M. Duvall,
Alexander Duvall,
Capt. Detrow,
E
F
Gordon Forbes,
G
Mary Ann Gable,
Sarah Ann Gibson,
Joseph Godwin,
H
Wm. D. Hodges,
David Holmes,
I J
James Fiz James,
K
Hiram King,
Augustus H. Kilty,
L
Larmer & Fitzpatrick,
Prudence Leggin,
Elizabeth Lewis,
M
Dr. Richard Harriott,
Sarah Manning,
N
P
Henry K. Pierce,
Jonathan C. Price,
Benjamin Popham,
R
S
John Smith,
Betsy Sneden,
Sh'ff of A. A. County, (2)
T
Jos. M. Tuck,
W. G. Tuck, (2)
W
Henry Wright,
Henry Wells,
Nicholas Worden,
Richard Wells,
John West.

J. GREEN, P. M.

☞ Persons applying for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

The Trustees of the [illegible] are requested, in preparing their reports, to conform, as far as practicable, to the "plan of an Annual Report," contained in the "Laws and Forms respecting Primary Schools," lately published by order of the Legislature.

JOHN RIDGUTE, Sec'y.

Oct. 6.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, September 30, 1831.

IN conformity to a Resolution of the General Assembly, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationery mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1832.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

20 Reams Folio Post paper, different qualities.
60 Ditto 4 to Post do do.
3 Ditto Foolscap do
1 Ditto Demi do
2 Ditto Cartridge do
3000 Quills—different qualities.
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles.
4 lbs. Red Wafers.
2 Do. Black do.
12 Doz. Red Tape,
6 Do. Round Bobbin,
1 Gross Paste Boards,
1 Do. Sail Needles.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle, and Gazette, Baltimore; and the Examiner, and Herald, Frederick.

DUBOIS'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 8, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday, the 27th day of October.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars,

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	500	is	500
1 of	300	is	300
1 of	200	is	200
4 of	100	is	400
5 of	50	is	250
10 of	20	is	200
20 of	10	is	200
100 of	5	is	500
150 of	3	is	450
10,000 of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes			$32,000

Oct. 6,

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15, 3

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Stump Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she hopes a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 8w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Work of Patuxent, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, all

The Personal Estate

Of Ezra Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of One Sorrel Mare, Four Head of Cattle, some Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—

For all sums of one dollar or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with security, [illegible] that sum, [illegible] cash.

BENJAMIN WAITERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 29. 2

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Hayden Hyatt, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.

Richard Sparks, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

Thomas E. Sudler, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Rev. John Dreher, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

Charles T. Flusser,
Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 89.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, viz.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possibles and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until these Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week will be devoted, during the term, to a strict course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Classes, and the Members of the Senior Class will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - -	840 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - -	840 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, -	850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the 4th of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1696, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the *alumni* of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 5.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols,
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETRORPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their report of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next.

JOHN B. WELLS,
Sec'y. A. A. C. T. S.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 50 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi annually.

Apply to J. GRUN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

IN CHANCERY,

Sept. 6th 1831.

Jacob Hoffman and others,
vs.
Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for an account and for the sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, Junior, and that of John Fitzgerald, for the purpose of paying the arrears of rent due the complainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, a certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, by indenture of that date conveyed to a certain John Fitzgerald and William Lyles, Jr. and their heirs, a piece or parcel of ground situated in the town of Alexandria, now in the District of Columbia, and which is more particularly described in the said bill, yielding and paying therefor unto said Daniel Roberdeau, his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in the year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six pounds five shillings and six pence half penny, Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight, at forty-eight shillings each, or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty eight shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight at forty-eight shillings each or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains, at twenty-eight shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitzgerald, upon said conveyance being made, entered into and enjoyed and died seised and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—That said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, wife of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Selina Nickolas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thomas Patten, and by said Selina Nickolds, conveyed to complainant Hoffman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1825, the complainant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the complainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1825, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Hoof, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald departed this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said John Fitzgerald departed this life in Virginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or estate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceased child of said Fitzgerald—Jane, the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee and Frances Lee.—That said William Lyles Jun'r departed this life in Prince-George's county, leaving a last will and testament, and that said testator died without making any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate generally, and so for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Mary M. Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs, Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Harper, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sidney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Eleanor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry, That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Executors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testamentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles. That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch and Eliza, infants, children of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzgerald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the premises, and also by reason of their various residence, a great impediment exists to the recovery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity absolutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object

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MARYLAND,

HAS commenced the seasons and will pursue her Routes in the following manner, viz. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, and at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR Capt.

March 31, 1831.

Anne-Arundel County, set.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt; entry and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hare trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, (necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) for the benefit of his creditors, and the trustee having certified in writing that he has possession of all the estate of said William Ross mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans court, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said act and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 22.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JOHN A. CRAMER, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Rezin Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn River, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED.

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sep. 8.

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

Sept. 1.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1831. No. 41

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees of the several School Districts are requested, in preparing their reports, to conform, as far as practicable, to the "form of an Annual Report," contained in the "Laws and Forms respecting Primary Schools," lately published by order of the Levy Court.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 6.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, September 29, 1831.

IN conformity to a Resolution of the General Assembly, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationary mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1832.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

[illegible] Reams Folio Post paper, different qualities.
[illegible] Ditto 4 to Post do do
[illegible] Ditto Fools Cap do
[illegible] Ditto Demy do
[illegible] Ditto Cartridge do
[illegible] Quills—different qualities.
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles.
4 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Do. Black do
12 Doz. Red Tape,
5 Do. Round Bobbin,
1 Gross Paste Boards,
1 Do. Sail Needles.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle, and Gazette, Baltimore; and the Examiner, and Herald, Frederick.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 8, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 27th day of October

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes				$32,000

Oct. 6.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the base ment story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, at 12, M. (if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour,) on the premises, all that tract or

PARCEL OF LAND,

in Anne Arundel County, which was formerly the residence of Thomas Owens, deceased; and is now in the possession of Isaac Owens. The tract contains about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, of which about fifty are covered with very fine Timber. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Hagergrand, Mrs. Gott, and the heirs of Nicholas Owens, deceased; the land is very fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat and Tobacco. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house and suitable out houses, two Tobacco Houses, a Stable and Barn, and an Orchard of choice fruit.

The sale will be made on credits of twelve, eighteen and twenty four months; the purchaser giving bonds with satisfactory security for payment of the said instalments as they become due, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Oct. 6, ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Park of Patuxent, on Saturday the 22d day of October next, all

The Personal Estate

Of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of One Sorrel Mare, Four Head of Cattle, some Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—

For all sums of ten dollars or upwards; six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 29.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, September 30, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 7, for 1831.

No. *11828 (Even No.) the capital prize of $5000

*14511		do	2000
*1970		do	1000
14263		do	500
*10187		do	300
*2657		do	200
*13927	*19403		100
15173	8152		
*2750	*3351	*16318	50
*19103	7945		

10 prizes of $20, 20 of 10, 100 of $5, 150 of $3, and 10,000 of $2 each.

☞ No. 11828, an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, are each entitled to $2.00 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus * sold at Clark's.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 8, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in *Baltimore*, on *Thursday, October 27.*

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1		2,000	is	2,000
1		1,000	is	1,000
1		500	is	500
1		300	is	300
1		200	is	200
4		100	is	400
5		50	is	250
10		20	is	200
20		10	is	200
100		5	is	500
150		3	is	450
10,000		2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

☞ *where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than in any other office.*

** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that John C. Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year 1831, a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a dark RED BULL, about two years old, white forehead, a streak of white under his belly, tail tipped with white, and is very vicious:

Given under my hand,

WILLIAM BAKER DORSEY.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Oct. 6.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL,

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER will continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.*

THE MYSTERIOUS WEDDING.

A DANISH STORY.—*By Stephens.*

On the northwest of Zealand, connected with the main land by a narrow strip of waste ground, stretches a small and fertile Peninsula, studded with Hamlets. Beyond the only town which this little peninsula possesses, the land runs out into the stormy Cattegat, and presents an awfully wild and sterile appearance. The living sands have here obliterated every trace of vegetation; and the hurricanes which blow from all points of the ocean, are constantly operating a change on the fluctuating surface of the desert, whose hills of sand rise and fall with a motion as incessant as that of the waves which roar around them. In travelling through this country, I spent upwards of an hour in this district, and never shall I forget the impression which the scene made upon my mind.

While riding along through the desolate region, a thunder storm rose over the ocean, towards the north; the waves roared, the clouds scudded along in gloomy masses before the wind, the sky grew every instant more dark, "menacing earth and sea;" the sand began to move in increasing volumes under my horse's feet, a whirlwind arose, and filled the atmosphere with dust, the traces of the path became invisible, while air earth and ocean seemed mingled and blended together, every object being involved in a cloud of dust and vapour. I could not discern the slightest trace of life or vegetation around the dismal scene; the storm roared above me, the waves of the sea lashed mournfully against the shores, the thunder rolled in the distance, and scarcely could the lurid lightning-flash pierce the heavy cloud of sand which whirled around me. My danger became evident and extreme; but a sudden shower of rain laid the sand and enabled me to pushem way to the little town. The storm I had just encountered was a horrid mingling of all elements. An earthquake has been described as the sigh which troubled nature heaves from the depth of her bosom; perhaps not more fancifully might this chaotic tempest have typified the confusion of a widely distracted mind, to which pleasure and even hope itself, have been long strangers—the cheerless desert of the past, revealing only remorse and grief—the voice of conscience threatening like the thunder, and her awful anticipations casting a lurid light over the gloomy spirit—till at last the long sealed up sources of tears open a way for their floods, and bury the anguish of the distracted soul beneath their waves.

In this desolate country, there existed in former times, a village called Roerwig, about a mile distant from the shore. The moving sands have now buried the village; and the descendants of its inhabitants, mostly shepherds and fishermen, have removed their cottages close to the shore. A single solitary building, situated upon a hill, yet rears its head above the cheerless shifting desert.—This building and the village church, was the scene of the following mysterious transaction:

In an early year of the last century, the venerable cure of Roerwig, was one night seated in his study, absorbed in pious meditations. His house lay at the extremity of the village, and the simple manners of the inhabitants were so little tinged with distrust, that bolts and locks were unknown amongst them, and every door remained open and unguarded.

The lamp burned gloomily,—and the sullen silence of the midnight hour was only interrupted by the rushing noise of the sea, on whose waves the pale moon shone reflected, when the cure heard the door below opened, and the next moment the sound of men's steps upon the stair. He was anticipating a call to administer the last offices of religion to some one of his parishioners on the point of death, when two foreigners, wrapped up in white cloaks, entered the room. One of them approaching, addressed him with politeness: "Sir, you will have the goodness to follow us instantly. You must perform a marriage ceremony; the bride and bridegroom are already waiting your arrival at the church.—And this sum,'—here the stranger held out a purse full of gold—'will sufficiently recompense you for the trouble and alarm our sudden demand has given you.'

The cure stared in mute terror upon the strangers, who seemed to carry something fearful—almost ghastly in their looks, and the demand was repeated in an earnest and authoritative tone. When the old man had recovered from his first surprise, he began mildly to represent that his duty did not allow him to celebrate so solemn a rite without some knowledge of the parties, and the intervention of those formalities required by law. The other stranger hereupon stept forward in a menacing attitude: "Sir," said he, you have your choice; follow us and take the sum we now offer you,—or remain; and this bullet goes through your head." While speaking, he levelled his pistol at the forehead of the venerable man, and coolly waited his answer; whereupon, the cure rose, dressed himself, and informed his visitants, who had hitherto spoken Danish, but with a foreign accent, that he was ready to accompany them.

The mysterious strangers now proceeded silently through the village, followed by the clergyman. It was a dark autumn night, the moon having already set; but when they emerged from the village, the old man perceived with terror and astonishment that the distant church was all illuminated. Meanwhile his two companions, wrapped up in their white cloaks, strode hastily on before him through the barren sandy plain. On reaching the church, they bound up his eyes; he then heard a side door open with a well-known creaking noise, and felt himself violently pushed into a crowd of people, whose murmurings he heard all around him, while close beside him some persons carried on a conversation in a language quite unknown to him, but which he thought was Russian. As he stood helpless and blindfolded, he felt himself seized upon by a man's hand, and drawn violently through the crowd. At first the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself standing with one of the two strangers before the altar. A row of large tapers, in magnificent silver candlesticks, adorned the altar, and the church itself was splendidly lighted up by a profusion of candles. The deepest silence now reigned throughout the whole building, though the side passages and all the seats were crowded to excess; but the middle passage was quite clear, and he perceived in it a newly dug grave, with the stone which had covered it, leaning against a bench. Around him were only male figures—but on one of the distant benches he thought he perceived a female form. The terrible silence lasted for some minutes, during which not a motion could be detected in the vast assembly. Thus when the mind is bent on deeds of darkness, a silent gloomy brooding of so long often precedes the commission of the horrid action.

At last a man, whose magnificent dress distinguished him from all the rest, and bespoke his elevated rank, rose, and walked hastily up to the altar; as he passed along, his steps resounded through the building, and every eye was turned upon him,—he appeared to be of middle stature, with broad shoulders and strong limbs; his gait was commanding, his complexion of a yellowish brown, and his hair raven black; his features were severe, and his lips compressed as if in wrath; a bold aqueline nose heightened the haughty appearance of his countenance, and dark, shaggy brows lowered over his fiery eyes.

He wore a green coat, with broad gold braids, and a brilliant star. The bride, who also approached and kneeled beside him at the altar, was magnificently dressed. A sky blue robe, richly trimmed with silver, enveloped her slender limbs, and floated in large folds over her graceful form; a diadem sparkling with diamonds adorned her fair hair; the utmost loveliness and beauty might be traced in her features, although despair now expressed itself in them; her cheeks were pale as those of a corpse; her features were unanimated; her lips were blanched; her eyes dimmed, and her arms hung motionless at her side as she kneeled before the altar, terror seemed to have wrapped her consciousness as well as her vital powers in deep lethargy.

The cure now discovered near him, an old ugly hag, in a party coloured dress, with a blood red tarban upon her head, who stood gazing with an expression of malignant fury on the kneeling bride; and behind the bridegroom, he noticed a man of gigantic size and gloomy appearance, whose eyes were fixed immovably on the ground

Horror struck by the scene before him, the Priest stood mute for sometime, till a thrilling look from the bridegroom reminded him of the ceremony he had come thither to perform. But the uncertainty whether the couple he was now about to marry understood his language, afforded him a fresh source of uneasiness. He ventured, however, to ask the bridegroom for his name and that of his bride: 'Neander and Feodora,' was the answer returned in a rough voice.

The priest now began to read the ritual in faultering accents, frequently stopping to repeat the words, without, however, either the bride or bridegroom appearing to observe his confusion, which confirmed him in the conjecture that his language was almost unknown to either of them. On putting the question, 'Neander, wilt thou have this woman for thy wedded wife?' he doubted whether he should receive any answer; but to his astonishment, the bridegroom answered in the affirmative with a loud and almost screaming voice, which rung throughout the whole church, while deep sighs were heard from every quarter of the building, and a silent quivering like the reflection of distant lightning, threw a transitory motion over the death-pale features of the bride. When the priest turned to her with the interrogatory: 'Feodora, wilt thou have this man for thy wedded husband?' the lifeless form before him seemed to awake; a deep convulsive throb of terror trembled on her cheeks; her pale lips quivered; a passing gleam of fire shone in her eyes; her breast heaved; a violent gush of tears flooded the brilliance of her eyes, and the 'yes' was pronounced like the scream of anguish uttered by a dying person, and seemed to find a deep echo in the sounds of grief which burst from the surrounding multitude. The bride then sank into the arms of the hideous old hag, and after some minutes had passed in awful silence, the pale corpse-like female kneeled again, side by a deep trance, and the ceremony was finished. The bridegroom now rose and led away the trembling bride, followed by the tall man and the old woman; the two strangers then appeared again, and having bound the priest's eyes, drew him with violence through the crowd, and pushed him out at the door, which they halted within. For some minutes, the old man stood endeavouring to recollect himself, and uncertain whether the horrid scene, with all its ghastly attendant circumstances, might not have been a dream; but when he had torn the bandage from his eyes, and saw the illuminated church before him, and heard the murmuring of the crowd, he was forced to believe its reality. To learn the issue, he hid himself in a corner of the building, and while listening there, he heard the murmuring within grow louder and louder—then it seemed as if a fierce altercation arose, in which he thought he could recognize the rough voice of the bridegroom commanding silence—a long paused followed,—a shot fell, the shriek of a female voice was heard, which was succeeded by another pause; then followed a sound of pick-axes, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which the candles were extinguished, the door was flung open, and a multitude of persons rushed out of the church, and ran towards the sea.

The old priest now arose from his hiding place, and hastened back to the village, where he awoke his neighbours and friends, and related to them his incredible and marvellous adventure; but every thing which had hitherto fallen out amongst those simple people, had been so calm and tranquil—so much measured by the laws of daily routine, that they were seized with a very different alarm—they believed that some unfortunate accident had deranged the intellects of their beloved pastor, and it was not without much difficulty that he prevailed on some of them to accompany him to the church, provided with picks and spades.

Meanwhile the morning had dawned, the sun rose, and the priest and his companions ascended the hill towards the church, they saw a man-of-war standing off from the shore under full sail towards the north. So surprising a sight in this remote district, made his companions already hesitate to reject his story as improbable, and still more were they inclined to listen to him when they saw that the side door of the church had been violently burst open. They entered full of expectation and the priest showed them the grave which he had seen opened in the night time, it was evident that the stone had been lifted up and replaced again. They therefore, put their implements in motion, and soon came to a new and richly adorned coffin, in which lay the murdered bride—a bullet had pierced her breast right to the heart—the magnificent diadem which she had worn at the altar, no longer adorned her brows, but the distracted expression of deep grief had vanished from her countenance, and a heavenly calm spread over her features. The old man threw himself down on his knees near the coffin, and wept and prayed aloud for the soul of the dead, while mute astonishment and horror seized his companions.

The clergyman found himself obliged to make this event instantly known, with all its circumstances, to his superior, the bishop of Zealand; meanwhile, until he got further instructions from Copenhagen, he bound all his friends to secrecy by an oath. Shortly afterwards, a person of high rank suddenly arrived from the capital; he inquired into all the circumstances, visited the grave, commended the silence which had been hitherto observed, and stated that the whole event must remain forever a secret, threatening at the same time with a severe punishment, any person who should dare to speak of it.

After the death of the priest, a writing was found in the parochial register, narrating this event. Some believed that it might have some secret connexion with the violent political changes which ocaurred in Russia, after the death of Catherine and Peter the first; but to resolve the deep riddle of this mysterious affair, will ever be a difficult, if not impossible task. *New York Mirror.*

THE WEEVIL.

The following method to prevent the Weevil in Wheat, is said to be practised by Col. Drake, a resident of Warren county, O., with entire success:

"In stacking his Wheat, he sprinkles a small quantity of salt overeach layer of sheaves. Four or five quarts to the hundred dozen, he has found quite sufficient. Of security thus afforded, he says he is altogether convinced from an experiment made last year. Having omitted to salt a small part of Wheat, he found it, on examination, very much eaten, while the portion salted remained entirely undisturbed, although in the same mow. Another advantage which this method of preserving Wheat from the Weevil possesses, is, that the straw becomes almost equal to the best timothy hay, and cattle will eat it in preference."

FISH STORY.

When Fashions are worn out in Paris the milliners send their antiquated articles to the North; that is to Sweden and Russia. A vessel deeply laden with such merchandise, says a London Paper, was run down in the channel of St. Petersburg. Next day, a salmon was caught in the Neva, dressed to a [illegible] petticoat; and in the same net [illegible] two large codfish, with muslin handkerchiefs round their necks. The sharks and porpoises were observed in gowns of the latest taste, and hardly was there a fish, that did not display some of the freshest Parisian fashions that had ever visited the North.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New York, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th August, both inclusive. The following extracts are made from the Courier and Journal of Commerce.

The London Sun of the evening of the 22d says, "that the Courier Francais mentions in a tone of confidence that the Great Powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland." The 'Times' of the 23d, the last London Paper, is wholly silent on the subject, from which we infer that little or no credit was attached to the rumour.

The accounts from Poland are of a very meagre kind. That heroic people appear, however, to be still sanguine, and are resolved upon achieving their independence, or dying nobly in her defence.

The proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas is truly despotic and menacing, and holds forth no hope but that of mere exemption from massacre. It would seem as if he intended to destroy the very name and existence of Poland.

The journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following proclamation to the Poles, issued by the Emperor on the 19th of July.

"Poles!—Our proclamation of the 17th of December acquainted you with our intentions: these have hitherto been disregarded.

"Your Sovereign offered you the means of atoning for a temporary error, by a prompt return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men, who make a sport of the fall of nations. These miserable men have endeavoured to make all reconciliation impossible; they have invited you to deeds which must expose you to irremediable misfortunes, and close against you every way to pardon: they have ascribed to your King intentions which he never conceived.

"Meantime a sanguinary and obstinate struggle has ensued. Dreadful misfortunes have desolated your country; thousands of your brave countrymen have fallen victims of a fatal infatuation.

The Divine Providence has not permitted the ambitious projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prosper. Already have these provinces of the empire which you endeavoured to unite in the insurrection returned to order and obedience,—the bands which were intended to spread disorder and desolation, are annihilated or driven into a foreign territory.—The troops sent to combat them will now strengthen the main army, which has passed the Vistula, which you considered as an impossible barrier. It is advancing against Warsaw.—A new conflict awaits you, which can have no other than dangerous consequences.

"In this decisive moment we again address to you words of peace and clemency. May you pay more regard to them than you did before! Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects, and draw you into their own destruction, endeavour to persuade you that you have no alternative between desperation and death and punishment or exile. Do not give credit to their odious insinuations. The events that have taken place have not cut off from you the way to your deliverance. Return to your duty, truly abandon all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favour. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it.

"Given at Gurskojtsclo, 29th of July.
(Signed) "NICHOLAS."
"The Minster Secretary of State, Count Grabowski.

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 12th August. They state that the Russian General, Field-Marshal Count Paskewitsch, kept the Grand Army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital (fully fifty miles), and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism.

The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Col. Koss, who accompanied Gielgud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Polengen. The Col. continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mohilew. The number of armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. General Tolstoi had broken up at Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of General Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula, had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present Commander of the Russians rather to starve the capital into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals much more in feints and military manœuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his object.

These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrapped Skrzynecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the commander-in-Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by our private correspondence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can; this party consists of the German manufacturers in the different towns, whose trade has suffered greatly from the revolution, and who would make any sacrifice of independence to the return of tranquillity. The garrison at Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembinski's corps, who, detesting the perfidy of Gielgud and Chalapowski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles. The presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which the devoted city has been already exposed. Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw.

The Archbishop of Ireland, Dr. Magee, died on the 20th August.

Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks: "We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated on Friday last. The capital was then tranquil, and a very good understanding had been come to between Marshal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceedings of the two armies. Our account of the reception of the French Commander-in-Chief by the Prince of Orange contrasts strongly with that which had reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weimar to Lord W. Russel. The German Duke is said not only to have insulted the noble lord, but also to have spoken most offensively of the King and Queen of England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The harvest in the North of England and in Scotland, had become general, and in the South was nearly finished. The crops were every where represented to be a full average in quantity, and the quality very superior to that of last year.

The crops throughout Wales were very abundant.

The Reform Bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants *at will*, paying an annual rent of 50*l*.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 23d of August, the Earl of Wicklow inquired whether there was any truth in the rumours as to disbanding or disarming the yeomanry force of Ireland. Earl Grey replied that it was not in contemplation to disband that force, but regulations respecting it were under consideration. He added, that without charging it with more faults than were chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the force best calculated for Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry declared that, if the Irish yeomanry force were put down, the property of some of their Lordships would not be safe a single day.

The latest accounts from Lisbon announce the arrival of three French corvettes from Brest, with men to make up the compliment of the squadron.

The Commandant has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, and hoisted his flag accordingly.

FRANCE.

The harvest throughout France is represented as unusually productive. The quality of the grain is also declared to be very fine The hopes of the vine growers has received a check. The quantity of wine expected from the approaching vintage will, it was feared, fall short of that of average seasons, but it will be superior in quality to any obtained during several preceding ones.

In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from the surprise incident to their unexpected defeat by the Ministers.

French Budget, as stated by the Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday last.

	Francs.
The ordinary credits altogether asked for 1832 were	956,000,000
And the extraordinary credits	141,700,000
Together	1,097,700,000
The amount of these grants in 1831 were	1,172,000,000
Saving	74,300,000
Ways and Means.	
Ordinary revenue for 1832 estimated at	978,606,000
Extraordinary resources	181,460,000
Together	1,160,066,000
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	62,366,000

The Liverpool paper of the 24th contains all the particulars of the wreck of the Rothsay Castle steamer. There were from 110 to 120 persons on board, of whom but 21 were saved. The jury which was convened on the bodies drifted ashore expressed a firm conviction that the calamity might have been averted had the vessel been sea-worthy.

From the Constitutionel of Saturday

LETTER FROM DON MIGUEL TO DON PEDRO.

We stated in the Constitutionel of the 9th of August, that a letter had been written by Don Pedro to his brother, ordering him to embark on board the John IV. to come to London, and declaring, in case of his refusal he should take his daughter to Lisbon; and we have noticed that Don Pedro not having taking advantage of the French fleet being in the Tagus, and executed his plans in favour of his daughter at that period, it now appears extremely difficult for him to establish the rights of his daughter. The arrival of Don Pedro, who has for the present taken up his residence at the Chateau of Meudon induces many to believe that his project in this particular has been deferred for the present, and we know that plans deferred are always without effect. We have learnt at the same time that Don Miguel has addressed a letter to his brother in answer to the above referred to. Don Miguel's letter is written in a very bold style, and we think right to give the substance of the document itself.

Don Miguel, in his reply, declares that "Don Pedro, having taken the title of Duke of Braganza, has by that step become his vassal, and that as such, and by writing the aforesaid letter, he was guilty of want of respect to his Sovereign, he should be tried for his crime, as also for his having assumed a title to which he had no right, as upon the day of his abdication the title of the Duke of Braganza devolved upon the King's son; that as to the pretensions of legitimacy of his daughter, such ideas were now out of fashion, that even if Don Pedro were ignorant of that, according to the decisions of the Cortes of Lamegos, which decreed that, in case of a division of the two crowns, upon the demise of the King, the largest state should belong to the eldest son, and the smallest to the youngest, a partition which took place upon the death of John IV., as Don Pedro remained in the Brazils, and as Don Miguel ought to have had, and had Portugal, he ought to know that the Portuguese nation, in virtue of his sovereignty, had proclaimed him King, and had on all occasions given him positive proofs of their attachment to his august person, for this adhesion was made quite apparent in the face of the French squadron in the Tagus; that every Frenchman in the squadron could bear testimony to the affection of the Portuguese for his sacred person, and that not one of them landed without being requested to cry out "Vive Don Miguel!" That Don Pedro has become a second Mina—a complete rebel chief—a disturber of public order—an enemy to the peace of Europe, placing himself in direct opposition to liberal ideas—that he had lost all the charm which the friends of Royalty had in vain sought to confer on him—that there was no one at the present day who would place confidence in a prince like Don Pedro, who was a blind tool to ignorant advisers, chosen from the lowest orders of the people.

Every one, continues Don Miguel—or probably M. de Santarem, whose documents are merely countersigned by Don Miguel—every one in fact, can judge of Don Pedro by his silly abdications. All the misfortunes of Portugal were caused by his giving it a constitution at variance with the manners and intellectual acquirements of the nation; and also the perfidious machinations planned by the demagogues, his agents, Don Pedro himself acting more as a revolutionary adventurer than as a Prince of the Portuguese blood.

It may easily be imagined that such an epistle is natmuch calculated to renew a spirit of harmony between the two brothers.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.

The question of peace or war has occupied the anxious thoughts of men during the week. The opposition in Parliament have sounded loud as to France, and if there be any meaning in their words, they must have intended to recommend that we shall place ourselves in a warlike attitude at once against her. Ministers are more cool about that matter, and in this we do not blame them It is easier for an opposition to decide on a question of war, than for a Ministry which must bear all the responsibility and have all the management; but, probably the only object of opposition was to drive the Administration into a dilemma, either to condemn the foreign policy of the late Ministry, when an outcry would have been raised against succumbing to France, or push it to declare strongly on the other side, which would endanger its popularity with the people of England.

Ministers have been prudently silent and cautious; and the manner in which the French Ministry has recovered itself in the Chamber, and the large majority by which it has carried the address in answer to the King's speech, with a few and unimportant alterations, has tended to smooth their difficulties, and gives stronger assurance that the good understanding which now exists between Great Britain and France will not be interrupted.

It will be seen by our extracts from the Hamburg papers, that the Emperor Nicholas has not given the Poles time to consider whether they will accept of 'the tender mercies held out to them in the proclamation which we published yesterday. His "dogs of war" have not been kennelled or muzzled for a moment, but have held onward after the scent of blood. It appears that the main body of the Russian army is marching upon Warsaw, and that a decisive engagement under its walls was expected in a few days. The Poles express themselves confident of a successful result, but are prepared for the worst. *Times.*

CURIOUS BURGLARY.

The New York Daily Advertiser, of Friday, mentions that the office of Dr. Scudder, Oculist, was entered on Tuesday night last, and robbed of a case containing 20 or 40 artificial eyes, and also a case containing about 50 or 800 worth of pure gold; the gold was in lumps, each of about the size of a pea, used for lining the artificial eyes. A case was also stolen, containing a box of flint enamel, worth about $70; the enamel was in sticks. Also, some very valuable enamel for imitating blood-vessels, contained in a tin case, and worth about 70 or $80, being covered by the black oxyde of gold, Dr. S. states that the thief is welcome to the gold, if he will return the eyes and the enamel; or if the thief should prefer, he will put him in an eye gratis.

From the Liverpool Journal, Aug. 24.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ROTHSAY CASTLE.

This melancholy accident, by which near 100 families have been plunged into sudden and excessive sorrow, engresses the entire attention of our townsmen, and will, no doubt, elicit the sympathy of the whole country. The rumours of various particulars are, as usual, numerous and contradictory; but we believe that our readers may rely upon the following particulars of the sad affair. We have made every exertion to gain information, and believe that the facts are as follows.—At just 5 minutes before 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the unfortunate Rothsay Castle weighed anchor to pursue a trip to Beaumaris. There were 100 persons on board, who had taken tickets from the office of Mr. William Watson, agent for steam Packets; and as very many are known to have omitted the ceremony of applying to the office for a ticket, preferring to pay the passage money to the captain on board, we may safely state that, including the crew, the major part of 200 individuals was on board this ill-fated vessel.

The steamer hung about the river receiving passengers, &c. for above an hour, and it was past noon before she cleared the rock. The storm of Wednesday morning, which our readers will find fully described in another part of the Journal, having passed by, it was natural that the "deceiver Hope," should flatter the unhappy individuals on board that they might expect a safe and pleasant trip, which most of them sought for the benefit of health, or other advantages of a sea voyage at this delightful time of the year. Alas! they were then upon the brink of a most awful scene, pregnant with death in its most awful form. There were many families with their young children on board, all of whom were speedily to be swept into the merciless deep.

At about 12 o'clock at night the wind had increased to a strong gale, the weather was thick, and a heavy sea running. The vessel, at this time, had reached, the most critical situation in her passage, being just between Puffin Island and the Spit, or extreme end of the sand bank called the *Dutchman's Bank*, which extends from the land under Penmanmaur-hill, to within less than a half a mile of the Island. The wind was blowing from the N. N. W., and of course forcing the unfortunate Rothsay Castle in a direct line towards this dangerous shoal. Whether from the heavy sea, or the power of the tide, or that the vessel was unable, being old and decayed, to make way against the waves, or that the captain did not make sufficient allowance for its being low water, or from all these causes combined, she struck upon the bank very shortly after midnight. The total hopelessness of her situation soon became apparent; and a scene beyond description heart-rending, and such as any one who has not witnessed a similar one, can be able to conceive, ensued.

Many must have been the painful and agonizing scenes on board during the awful calamity it is our task to describe; none more so, perhaps, than that of Mr. Broadhest, of Sheffield, who was fated to witness the death of his two daughters, very beautiful young women, whom, with himself, he fastened to a plank, in the vain hope of reaching the shore alive. The pitiless buffeting of the waves, however, destroyed these tender flowers; and left the disconsolate father to deplore the bitter loss.

Mr. Nutall and Miss Whitaker made up a party of 26 persons all from Bury, and persuaded them to visit Wales. It is remarkable, that out of the 26, Mr. Nutall and Miss Whitaker were the only persons saved.

"When the vessel arrived off the floating light," says Mr. Nuttall, "the sea appeared rough, and Mr. Tarrey, of Bury, being, in common with others, greatly alarmed, went down to the cabin, where the Captain was at dinner, and requested him to put back.—His reply was, "I think there is a deal of fear on board, and very little danger. If we were to turn back with passengers, it would never do,—we should have no profit.' The sea continued rough, and the vessel made such little way that she continued three hours in sight of the floating light. The passengers became very ill, and all expressed great anxiety to turn back, but the captain still refused. He was repeatedly asked to make signals of distress, but he declined to do so. Soon after nightfall, the vessel began to fill with water, and the pumps were put to work, but still it gained on them, and the captain was requested once more to make signals of distress. Had he done so, it was the opinion of practical men at Beaumaris, that all could have been saved.—He would not, however, make signals neither would he hang out a light, and the result of his obstinacy was, that the vessel quitted her course, and struck at 12 o'clock. The scene then was piteous in the extreme; 50 persons were at one thrown into the sea, amidst the screams of the survivors, by the lurching of the vessel. Long before she struck, the passengers looked on themselves as lost, and patents and relations were to be seen taking leave of each other."

When the vessel struck, the passengers rushed forward, but the captain ordered them aft, and on seeing him consulting the mate, a gentleman cried out, "it is all over with us: the captain and mate are preparing to leave the vessel.' At that instant no doubt from accident, the captain fell or tumbled overboard, and was the first person drowned. Mr. Nuttall says he was intoxicated all the way.

The vessel continued whole until one o'clock, when she broke as it were, across, and the remainder of the passengers, with the exception of those saved, were buried into the sea. Before this direful event, the scene on deck was heart-rending. The women and children collected in a knot together, and kept embracing each other, keeping up all the time the most dismal lamentations. When tired with crying they lay against each other, with their heads reclined, like inanimate bodies; but when the vessel went to pieces at half past 1, the shriek of despair [illegible] and drowning. As [illegible] Mr. Nutall was [illegible] encumbrances [illegible] and in [illegible] refuge [illegible] must [illegible] rope in his [illegible] guided by it to a part of the wreck that adhered to the wheel of the engine. Here he found Miss Whitaker, a boy and six others. They remained, here in the presence of death, until 7 o'clock. In the hope of attracting notice they hung out Miss Whitaker's shawl, and this signal having been seen from land, the life-boat came off, and carried them from the wreck. Previous to her arrival the tide had carried them out to sea, and they must have soon perished, had not assistance arrived. It was low water when the vessel struck.—We should have stated sooner that on the vessel striking, the bell was rung; but the tongue breaking they could not make more noise than was occasioned by the striking of the bell with a piece of timber. If we understood Mr. Nutt. all correctly, several of the ladies and children were drowned in the cabin. The boy on his back was saved.

Such was the state of anxiety of the poor creatures, who had been so long hanging to the wreck, that they imagined, when taken up at 7 o'clock in the morning, that it was noon.—One individual rescued by the schooner, had totally lost his sight, and not being aware of his misfortune, his constant prayer was that the day might break.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 23d the attention of the Government was called to the subject by Col. Sibthrop, who observed that he had lost two relatives on the melancholy occasion. Col. S. expressed a hope that Ministers would bring forward an enactment for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of such circumstances in future, by summarily punishing the proprietors or owners of steam vessels by fine or imprisonment, where such accidents were the result of wilful negligence, and also enacting that the captain or any of the crew who should survive in such cases, should have a summary punishment imposed upon them for drunkenness, or any other wilful error with respect to the management of the vessel.

Mr. G. Lamb said that His Majesty's Government had derived no information with regard to the very melancholy circumstances to which the gallant member had referred, beyond that which was to be found in those channels of information to which the public generally had access. The office with which he (Mr. Lamb) was connected, had received no intelligence on the subject. He certainly thought that the subject was one which was deserving of the attention of that house. (Hear) The necessary steps would be taken to secure the report of the coroner's inquest, and an account of what should take place on that occasion; and if it should appear that any further inquiry or investigation would be necessary on the subject, it would be instituted. With regard to any enactment of the nature spoken of by the honourable member, he must see that it would require very deliberate attention; but he (Mr. Lamb) begged to assure the honourable member that His Majesty's Government would give the subject the fullest possible consideration.

The Hempstead (L. I.) relates a shocking instance of youthful depravity. The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Willis, near Smithtown, was set on fire on the 18th ult., by a black boy aged about 17. It seems the boy had stolen money from his master, to a small amount, in consequence of which he was threatened with chastisement. The chastisement however was not inflicted, but in anticipation of it, he rose from his bed at midnight, on the 18th of August, entered the cellar, and communicated fire to a barrel which had contained tallow. The fire spread with inconceivable rapidity; and the innocent victims of his revenge lay reposing upon the verge of a fiery grave. The wretch, after he had satisfied himself that the work of destruction would be speedily completed, entered the barn, and indulged himself in merriment at seeing the flames envelope those who were unconscious of their danger. His mirth, however, was soon interrupted by the gnawings of the worm which dieth not.' His conscience smote him, and he immediately gave the alarm, in time to save the lives of those whom he no doubt intended to destroy. Had he not given the alarm at that moment, it would forever be too late. The family of Mr. W. barely escaped with life. The building and its contents were entirely consumed. The culprit has confessed his guilt; and assigns as a reason, why he set fire to the house, that he might destroy his indentures! He is now confined in the county jail to await his trial.

THE U. S. REVENUE.

We understand from Washington that the United States Revenue for the present year will exceed the estimates by *eight millions of dollars*. It was estimated at $22,000,000—it will reach nearly $30,000,00. Such is the prosperity of the country under JACKSON. In two or three years the whole debt will be paid off. *N. Y. Enq.*

Mary Ann Higgins, a handsome girl, aged 19, was on Tuesday convicted at Warwick Assizes, of administering arsenic to her aged uncle, with a view to kill him and obtain his property. The old man died from the poison; the prisoner was believed to be instigated to the act by her sweet-heart, Edward Clarke, who was tried as an accessary, but acquitted. She was executed on Thursday, at Whitley Common, near Coventry. It is supposed that from fifteen to twenty thousand persons were present at the execution.

A CAUTION.

A Schoolmaster, in Rensselaer county, N. Y. has been fined one thousand dollars for kissing one of his female pupils.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,

Thursday, October 13, 1831.

BUOYS.

Have been recently placed in our Harbour in the following situations, viz.—

One at Talley's Point in 6 fathoms water.
One at Hackett's Point in 3½ do.
One at Horse Point in 3½ do.
One at Greenberry's do. in 3½ do.
One in the river, between Horse Point and Fort Madison in 13 feet.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Maryland Gazette.

HORTICULTURAL.

Mr. Green. On Thursday last, I had a mess of green Peas, corn, and cucumbers, and the ensuing day climbs. I have peas now podding, and in blossom. I also have a vine of what is commonly called the cow pea, but I term it the cornus, and indeed might add copius, since it is an abundant bearer, measuring in length upwards of ten feet, being somewhat more than three feet longer than the remarkable plant mentioned in the American Farmer, which was seven feet long. One of the pods measures nine inches. J. F. B.

Annapolis October 3d, 1831.

At the Annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, among a variety of interesting American fabrick presented,

A white cotton counterpane, curiously wrought by Miss Miranda Richardson, of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, was shown with much gratification—especially as the fair worker cultivated the cotton herself.

HYDROPHOBIA.

An interesting little girl, aged about six years, the daughter of Mrs. Russell who resides in Long Island, about two miles from Williamsburg Ferry, New York, was bitten by a mad dog nine weeks ago. The child died a few days ago—exactly eight weeks after it was bitten—of hydrophobia—accompanied by all the terrible symptoms of this appalling malady.

The same dog after biting the child, attacked a bull—the animal shortly after became mad, and beat his own brains out against the barn wall of his owner.

A letter from Montego Bay, Jamaica, dated Aug. 25 says, the rains have been seasonable, and the crops promise well especially sugar. There are some apprehensions about the blacks.

The Bank of the United States has loaned to the City of Cincinnati one hundred thousand dollars, at 5 per centum—the stock redeemable at the expiration of forty years.

The Secretary of State has given notice to the holders of the 4½ per cent. Stock, of $5,000,000 created in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed on the 26th day of May, 1823, that it will be paid off on the 1st day of January next. Also that the 5 per cent. stock created by law on the 15th of May, 1820, amounting to $999,900, and thirteen cents, will be paid on the 2d day of January next, to the proprietors thereof.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday the first of October, the Mail Contractors at the Seat of Government, assembled at Brown's Hotel, on Pennsylvania Avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for paying their respects to the President of the United States—Col. JOHN H. AVERY, was called to the Chair, and Asher Miner, appointed Secretary.

After an interchange of sentiment, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on the President, announce the intentions of the meeting, and ascertain whether it would be agreeable to receive their visit.

Committee

Genl. Geo. House, of Ohio,
Mr. Edward P. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania,
Col. Dodd, of New Jersey,
Mr. Stokes, of Maryland,
Mr. Porter, of Delaware, and
Mr. Woodworth, of Michigan.

The committee having performed the duty assigned them, reported to the meeting the annexed answer of the President.—

"Washington City,
Oct. 1st, 1831.

"Gentlemen—It will afford me pleasure to see the Mail Contractors on Monday, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock.

"I have the honor to be &c.

"Your obedient servant,

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Messrs. Gen. Geo. House, Ed. P. Johnson, A. Miner, Col. Dodd, Mr. Stokes, Alex. Porter, Mr. Woodworth. *Committee.*

At 11 o'clock on Monday, a procession was formed on Pennsylvania Avenue, under the direction of the above named committee, who had, for that purpose, been appointed a committee of arrangement, and had invited strangers at the seat of Government to unite with them. They were assisted by Colonel Reeside, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed Marshal of the day, and had called to his aid, Colonel Jno. H. Avery, of New York, and Major Childs, of Kentucky. At half past eleven, the procession moved, the committee in front, accompanied by the Assistant and Chief Clerks of the Postmaster General; and were met at the President's House by the Postmaster General, (whose feeble health did not permit him to walk,) and by the Hon. James Buchanan, recently appointed Minister to Russia.

The committee were introduced to the President by the Assistants of the Postmaster General, and every member of the company received a personal introduction, and had the pleasure of a cordial shake of the hand from the old General.

After this ceremony, the committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Miner, thus addressed the President:—

"Gen. Jackson—The Mail Contractors of the Middle District, (some of whom have grown grey in the service,) present their united and their individual respects to the President of the United States; and through their committee, they wish you health, happiness, and the confidence and support of a free people."

To which the President feelingly replied:—

"Gentlemen—I thank you—and hope I may continue to deserve it."

After this, refreshments, of various kinds, were furnished—a free conversation ensued between the President and his guests, and many gentlemen seemed to appreciate the blessings of a republican government—under whose genial influence, the humblest citizen may approach and hold social intercourse with the Chief Magistrate.

The committee were agreeably aided by Colonel Reeside and his efficient assistants, under whose direction the procession returned with great order to the Avenue in front of Brown's, and was dismissed at about half past one, P. M.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Day,	613	Wootton,	713
Morton,	536	Gantt,	712
Calvert,	511	Lyles,	695
Hardy,	492	Belt,	670
		Congress.	
Keech,	541	Semmes,	731

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti Jackson.*	
Swann,	759	Armstrong,	694
Lantz,	644	Blair,	637
Myre,	627	Bevans,	604
Fechtig,	550	M'Neill,	413
Klipstine,	212	Perry,	363
		Congress.	
Thomas,	481	Sprigg,	952

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Unkefer,	3,127	Johnson,	3,215
Shriver,	3,094	Richardson,	3,159
Waters,	3,093	M'Kinstry,	3,149
Marshall,	3,078	Jones,	3,130

MONGOMERY COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Dunlop,	678	Harding,	935
Dade,	644	Wilson,	934
Dorsey,	638	Gettings,	925
Landsdale,	632	White,	889

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Thompson,	371	Thomas,	738
		Heard,	716
		Blackistone,	557
		Sotheron,	508
		Dorsey,	482
		Harris,	292
		Congress.	
Brooke,	383	Jenifer,	642

CHARLES COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
M'Pherson,	481	Brawner,	711
Stonestreet,	477	Edelin,	704
Stoddert,	467	Turner,	701
		Rogerson,	676
		Congress.	
Brooke,	443	Jenifer,	717

CALVERT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Parran,	378	Dalrymple,	395
Bourne,	335	M. F. Smith,	387
Allnut,	332	Billingsly,	378
Wilson,	309	M. Smith,	369
		Congress.	
Brooke,	368	Jenifer,	363

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Scott,	452	Welsh,	546
Uselton,	439	Brown,	530
Miller,	438	Rasin,	526
Hurtt,	438	Pearce,	521
		For Congress.	
Mitchell,	527	Williams,	444

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Lyden,	531	Charles,	663
Crawford,	529	Orrell,	660
Stanton,	511	Hardcastle,	657
Thawley,	510	Jones,	644
		Congress.	
Spencer,	528	Kerr,	639

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Carmichael,	689	Brown,	638
Thomas,	682	Wright,	634
Roberts,	679	Merrick,	620
Oldson,	636	Bourke,	615
		Congress.	
Spencer,	690	Kerr,	606

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Parker,	1120	Purnell,	1192
Ennis,	1120	Handy	1178
Smith,	1090	Mitchell,	1176
Hitch,	1070	Powell,	1142

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Stewart,	799	Travers,	1060
Keene,	712	Wright,	1059
Douglas,	656	Lake,	1039
		Nicols,	1014

OFFICIAL.

NAVAL REGISTER.

Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, as promulgated at the Department, during the month of September 1831.

DEATHS.

Master Commandant.—John Porter, at Watertown, Mass. 24 Sept.

Lieutenant.—Paul H. Hayne—at Pensacola Hospital, 18th Sept.

Surgeon.—Wm. C. McCall, near Trenton, N. J. 15th Sept.

Gunner.—Wm. C. Cowan, New York Hospital, 14th Sept.

RESIGNATIONS.

Surgeon.—Samuel B. Malone.

Assistant Surgeon.—John H. Imlay.

Passed Midshipman—John R. Bryan.

Midshipman.—Geo. M. Thompson.

do. Alonzo P. Buck.

2d Lieutenant of Marines—Thos. Lee.

Vessels on each Foreign Station as reported the last month, except the changes noticed below.

Frigate Brandywine.—at Toulon, 20th of July—Commodore Biddle on board.

Sloop Ontario, Capt. Gordon—at Marseilles on the 9th of July—for Mahon in 5 days.

Sloop John Adams, Capt. Vorhees—At Port Mahon 11th June—to sail thence for Constantinople by way of Naples, on the 23d, with Commodore Porter and suite.

Sloop Concord, Capt. Perry, sailed from Marseilles 6th of July for Genoa.

Frigate Constellation, Capt. Woodsworth, and Sloop Boston, Capt. Storer, were at Vourla in the Bay on the 5th of July: To return to Smyrna as soon as the plague should subside. All well on board.

Sloop Falmouth, Capt. Gregory—in lat. 38° 30' long. 38° 20' W. on the 21st of July—all well.

Sloop Erie, Capt. Clack—seventeen days from Pensacola, was spoken in lat. 30° 15' long. 47°, on the 25th August—all well.

Schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding Percival—at Pensacola on the 7th Sept.

Schr Grampus, Lieut. Commanding Tattnall, arrived at Norfolk 22d inst.—12 days from St. Domingo—all well. Will return to West Indies soon as repaired, &c.

Sloop Vandalia, Capt. Kennon—at Rio on the 10th August, waiting relief—all well.

Sloop Warren, Capt. Cooper—sailed from Norfolk 2d Sept.

Grigate Guerriere, Com. Thompson—at Lima on the 3d of June.

Sloop St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, left Lima about the 12th of May for Payata, and other leeward ports.

Schr. Dolphin, Lieut. Commanding Fitzhugh—sailed from Lima about the 8th of May for Guayaquil and other leeward ports.

Louis Herman, Fleet Surgeon in the Mediterranean, arrived in New York, as a passenger, September 28th.

Navy Department, Oct. 1. 1831

MAIL ROBBERY.

The mail between this city and Elizabeth town has been frequently robbed, and all attempts to ferret out the thief have, until yesterday, proved fruitless. A man named Henry Jackson, who has been for several years employed by the contractor in carrying the mail to and from Jersey City, was yesterday morning arrested on suspicion of being the person who has committed these depredations. The arrest was made under the following circumstances. One of the Clerks in the Post Office saw him take a small package of letters from the mail bag and put it into his coat pocket. The Post Master was immediately made acquainted with the fact, when he sent for Mr. Hays, and had him arrested. He was forthwith conveyed to the Police office, but he would not make any disclosures. He was then taken to Judge Betts, and fully committed, on the evidence of the Clerk. He has heretofore borne a good character, and suspicion never rested upon him till he was detected in the act. The amount of his depredations cannot be ascertained, but it no doubt exceeds $3000. One gentleman lost $300, which was mailed about six weeks since at Elizabethtown. It is supposed that he has an accomplice, and hopes are entertained that he will make a full disclosure. *N. Y. Gazette.*

COMMERCE.

We have received from our correspondent at Washington, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1830. The imports during the year, amounted to $70,876,920; of which $66,035,739 were imported in American vessels, and 4,841,181 in foreign. The exports amounted to $75,849,508; of which, $59,462,029 were of domestic, and $14,387,479 of foreign articles; of the Domestic Articles, $51,106,189 were exported in American vessels, and $8,355,840 in foreign vessels, of the foreign articles, $12,776,529 were exported in American vessels, and $1,610,950 in foreign vessels; 967,227 tons of American shipping entered, and 971,760 cleared from the ports of the United States; 131,900 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 133,436 tons cleared during the same period.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Register's office, for the 31st December, 1829, is stated at 650,142;—the enrolled and licensed tonnage at 508,858; and the fishing vessels at 100,796. There were employed in the whale fishery, 57,284. Total 1,260,797.

Journal of Commerce.

ENDICOTT PEAR TREE.

The Salem Gazette mentions that the famous pear tree planted by Gov. Endicott in 1628, on his farm in Danvers, has borne three bushels of pears the present year. The species is Bon Chretien. This tree has survived many generations of men, and is almost the only *first settler* remaining.

Mr. Tanner of this city, has published a map of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, which he has put up in the neat and compact "pocket form," so convenient for travellers and for general reference. [*U. S. Gaz.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. HAYNE.

We have heretofore stated that the Yellow Fever was prevailing on board the U. S. ship Vincennes. It will be seen from the following letter that Lieut. Hayne has fallen a victim to it.

Extract of a letter from Captain Edward R. Shubrick commanding the U. S. ship Vincennes, to his friend in Charleston, S. C. dated,

Navy Yard, Pensacola, September 14.

"I informed you in my letter of the 12th, of the illness of Lieut Hayne. The fever that made its appearance on board the Vincennes, has gone through nearly all the officers and men. Lieut. H. after his return from the Cantonment with the crew, remained a few nights on board, and was taken extremely ill. He was immediately removed to the Quarters of the Hospital Surgeon: where, notwithstanding the known skill of Drs. Kearney, and Wheelan, and every attention that humanity, skill and affection could suggest, he expired this morning about four o'clock.—This distressing event has thrown a gloom over both officers and crew of the Vincennes—that so young, so honourable, and so worthy a man should be taken from them. As a friend, I most sincerely sympathize with you in this most heart-rending bereavement, and as his Commander, I truly regret that by this dispensation of Divine Providence, the country is deprived of one of the most promising officers in the Navy. I was with him to his last moments." "He was interred at this place late this evening with the honours of war, and was attended to the grave by sincere mourners."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Kearney, dated,

Naval Hospital—Near Pensacola,
Sept. 18, 1831.

A service of more than twenty years has never imposed on me a more painful task than that of communicating the death of my friend Lieut. Hayne. You must have been aware before now of that dreadful scourge—the Yellow Fever having visited the devoted ship Vincennes. I have hardly mind enough to tell you of my affliction at the loss of poor Hayne. He was my bosom companion, and died in my arms.

Communicated.

At a numerous meeting of the Free People of Colour of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, convened in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of October 4th, 1831,—to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of adopting certain resolutions expressive of their views, wishes and desires. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted—

Whereas certain rumors, accompanied with suspicions of an unfavourable character, have been in circulation through the country respecting the coloured population, calculated to destroy that confidence which the white population have reposed in them.

Resolved therefore, That we deeply and sincerely regret that any circumstance should have transpired to create those suspicions.

Resolved, That we who reside in this city, and its vicinity, who now compose this meeting, cannot refrain from expressing our grateful acknowledgments in possessing the assurance that the confidence of their white friends are still reposed in them, and that no rumor has been able to impair the same.

Resolved, That as we are not insensible of the friends we have among the white population, and that many of them have laboured to ameliorate our condition, we pledge ourselves, that our future conduct and deportment shall continue to be such as will be calculated to increase and continue their confidence and good wishes.

Resolved, That should any thing occur contrary to our views of good order, peace and tranquility, as inculcated in the word of God, we will use every means, and all our influence, to put it down.

Resolved, That we be grateful to Almighty God for the revelation of his will to man, and that revelation teaches us, that it is our highest wisdom to live soberly, righteously and godly, in this present world, that in the world to come we may be sharers of eternal life.

Editors friendly to the above resolutions, will confer a favour on this meeting, by giving them a few insertions, particularly those of our city.

Signed,

HENRY PRICE, Chairman.

John Smith, Jr. Secretary.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Sunday last, the Honourable John Done, in the 84th year of his age.

TICKETS $5—LOWEST PRIZE $6.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

EXTRA

CLASS NO. 3. FOR 1831.

To be drawn at Norfolk on MONDAY, 17th October, 1831.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,500	1,500
1		1,372	1,372
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
24		150	3,600
56		100	5,600
56		50	2,800
56		40	2,240
56		30	1,680
56		25	1,400
112		20	2,240
2,114		12	25,208
15,400		6	92,400
18,040	Prizes.		$166,040

Tickets $5,—Half $2 50.—Quarter $1 25.

For Tickets or Shares, Address,

R. DUBOIS, City of Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13.

COMPANY ORDERS.

ORDERED, That Capt. Henry Hodges do parade his company at the State House, on Saturday evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of recruiting.

By order,

NICHOLAS GREEN, O. S.

Young men wishing to join said Company are requested to attend. The Company will not be required to uniform unless a sufficient number wish it. The object at this time, is merely to enroll, and order arms and accoutrements.

H. G.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 14th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry E. Mayer, deceased, on Sandy Point,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JNO. A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Oct. 13.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock. LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

40,000 DOLLARS!

TICKETS 10 DOLLARS.—LOWEST PRIZE 12 DOLLARS.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

EXTRA CLASS—NO. 29, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in the City of New York, on *Wednesday, the 19th of October, 1831.*

66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,104	4,104
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
10		1,000	10,000
10		800	8,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
20		200	4,000
44		250	6,600
56		100	5,600
56		70	3,920
56		60	3,360
59		50	2,800
112		40	4,480
3134		24	52,416
15,400		12	184,800
18,040	Prizes, amounting to		$366,080

For Tickets or Shares, Address

R. DUBOIS, City of Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Annapolis on the 1st of October, 1831.

Harriet Addison,
Brice Brewer,
Susan Brown,
John Bosley,
Mr. Chapman,
Dr. D. Dlandy,
Nathan Chase,
Wm. Caton, jr.
John W. Duvall,
Nicha D. Duvall,
Elizabeth Davis, (2)
Joseph Evans,
Rev. John Foreman,
Mrs. Eliza Green,
Samuel Gamble, (2)
John M. Gaither,
Daniel Hyde,
Lucy Harwood, (2)
Dr. J. Hopkins,
Alfred Inloes,
Wm. Johnston & co.
Eliza Kent,
Richard Kelly,
Rich'd. Linthicum,
Elizabeth Lee,
William Legg,
John T. Larmer, (2)
R. W. Marriott, (3)
Antoinette M'Fadon,
John Nelson,
Thomas Price,
Wm. Phillips,
Mrs. Phelps,
Stephen Rummell,
John H. Sellman,
George Shaw,
Miss R. Schoolfield,
Jos. N. Stockett, (2)
James Taylor,
Wm. C. Tyler,
J. R. Wells,
Henry Williams,
Gideon White,
Jonas Wright,
Cpt. J. Waters,

A
L. T. Adams,
B
Mary A. Bright,
George Barber,
C
Thos. H. Carroll,
Gassaway Chaney,
Henry Caddis,
R. S. Cole,
D
Howard M. Duvall,
Alexander Duvall,
Capt. Decrow,
E
F
Gordon Forbes,
G
Mary Ann Gable,
Sarah Ann Gibson,
Joseph Godwin,
H
Wm. G. Hodges,
David Holmes,
I J
James Fiz James,
K
Hiram King,
Augustus H. Kilty,
L
Larmer & Fitzpatrick,
Prudence League,
Elizabeth Lewis,
M
Dr. Richard Marriott,
Sarah Manning,
N
P
Henry K. Pierce,
Jonathan C. Price,
Benjamin Popham,
R
S
John Smith,
Betsy Sneden,
Sh'ff of A. A. County, (2)
T
Jos. H. Tate,
W. G. Tuck, (2)
W
Hester Wright,
Henry Weeks,
Henrietta Weedon,
Richard Wells,
John West.

J. GREEN, P. M.

☞ Persons applying for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HOMPERSES, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.

EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER.
Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Folsom's Livy. Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term. Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks. Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term. Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili. Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's.) Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term. Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian. Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term. Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair. Græca Majora —(Tragedians.) Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.

2d Term. Tacitus.—(History.) Conick Sections. Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term. Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.) Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts. Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures. Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin. Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term. Astronomy—with Lectures. Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.) Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department,	$24	per annum
Preparatory Classes,	30	do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes,	40	do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes,	50	do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE.
ANNUAL RETROSPECT.
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their report of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next.

JOHN B. WELLS.
Sec'y. A. A. C. T. S.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

IN CHANCERY.

Sept. 20, 1831.

Jacob Hoffman and others.
vs.
Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Phillips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

THE object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for an account and for the sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, Junior, and that of John Fitzgerald, for the purpose of paying the arrears of rent due the complainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, a certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, by indenture of that date conveyed to a certain John Fitzgerald and William Lyles, Jr. and their heirs, a piece or parcel of ground situated in the town of Alexandria, now in the District of Columbia, and which is more particularly described in the said bill, yielding and paying therefor unto said Daniel Roberdeau, his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in the year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six pounds five shillings and six pence half pennys Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight, at forty-eight shillings each, or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty eight shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and, upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight at forty eight shillings each or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty-eight shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitzgerald, upon said conveyance being made, entered into and enjoyed and died seised and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—That said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, wife of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Selina Nickolas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thomas Patten, and by said Selina Nickolds, conveyed to complainant Hofiman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1823, the complainant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the complainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1825, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Hoor, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald departed this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said Joun Fitzgerald departed this life in Virginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or estate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceased child of said Fitzgerald—Jane, the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee and Frances Lee.—That said William Lyles Jun'r departed this life in Prince George's county, leaving a last will and testament, and that said testator died without making any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate generally, and so for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Mary M. Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs, Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Harper, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sidney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Eleanor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry, That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Executors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testamentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H Lyles, That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch and Eliza, infants, children of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzgerald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the premises, and also by reason of their various residence, a great impediment exists to the recovery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity absolutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 30th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they [illegible] in state [illegible] before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, to show cause if any they have why the decree should not pass [illegible]

Test, [illegible] Clk. Cur. Cur.

Sept. 20, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 31, 1831.

Anne-Arundel County, sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only; and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28. 3m

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans court, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session 805, and the several suppliments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said act and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 22, 83 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn River, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED.

Apply to
CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sept. [illegible] 6w

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

Sept. 1.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1831. NO. 42

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'TIS TIME ENOUGH.

Why should the tears unbidden start,
To those dark eyes of thine,
While thus I press thy throbbing heart,
In fervent love to mine?
What sudden thought of doubt or fear,
O'ercasts thy smiling brow?
If memory wakes the silent tear,
Oh! bid it slumber now!

No thorns should strew the rosy chain
That links us flow'ry bliss;
The world has hours enough for pain
We will not yield it this.
Then wipe those falling gems away,
And dream no more of sorrow,
We'll give to joy this fleeting day,
Though storms may cloud the morrow.

When years have furrowed deep with care
This thoughtless heart of mine—
Have silvered o'er my flowing hair,
And paled that cheek of thine—
If ruthless age, in pain or woe—
Thy cup of life should steep—
When every hope has fled below,
'Twill then be time to weep.

From the New York Mirror.

HASCHBASCH, THE PEARL DIVER.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

Haschbasch was held by general consent the best diver in all the gulf of Ormuz. He would plunge deeper, stay longer, and come up drier than any half-horse-half-alligator in the whole western hemisphere. But, somehow or other, he was always unsuccessful: if he brought up both hands full of oysters, ten to one they did not contain a pearl: so that at last he got to be a by-word among his fellows who used to call an oyster without a pearl "one of Haschbasch's oysters."

One day, after frequent disappointments in diving, he, in a fit of despair, threw an oyster, which he knew was too plump and healthy to have any pearls in it, so violently against a rock hard by, that he broke the shell, and was not only astonished but alarmed to see a volume of smoke ascending from the fragments. As it gradually cleared away he beheld a little squab genius, with an oyster-knife in his hand, and so fat that he might well pass for the personification of a veritable blue-pointer.

Haschbasch contemplated the droll figure till he recovered from his terror, and fell to laughing with all his might. At length he exclaimed,

"Who art thou, and whence didst thou come?"

"I am the Genius of Oysters," replied the strange little man, "and I came from the bottom of the sea. How darest thou break my palace in this rude manner?"

Haschbasch apologized very respectfully, and explained the cause of his violence, at the same time appealing to his compassion for pardon.

"You look so round and jolly," said he, "I am sure you must be good-natured. I never heard of such a person that was otherwise."

"Well," said the placable Genius, "I will not be an exception. I forgive thee; nay, I will reward thee; for, between ourselves, I was a prisoner when you released me. I was shut up by a tyrannical necromancer of an alderman, for eating oysters in a month that had no r in it. I owe you a good turn—there, dive just where I throw this."

So saying he flung a piece of chip into the sea, and Haschbasch obeyed his commands. The queer Genius swallowed the contents of the broken oyster at one mouthful, and, waddling down to the wave, disappeared in its blue bosom.

In a few minutes Haschbasch came up with both hands full of oysters, each of which, on being opened, was found to contain a pearl as big as a pigeon's egg.

At that moment the Genius emerged from the waters, and after puffing like a porpoise, exclaimed, "Go to Ispahan;" and again vanished, having only come up to take a mouthful of air.

Haschbasch concealed his prize from every eye, and shut his lips on the subject as close as an oyster. He took leave of little Flimflam, the black-eyed daughter of the collector of the Schah's tribute, who, if he had dreamed of the large pearls, would have had his head off in less than no time, and promising soon to return, departed for the renowned city of Ispahan, where Schah Hussein, who called himself the "King of Kings," then reigned, if not in the affections, at least in the fears of his people.

Haschbasch, after considering a day or two concerning the best manner of disposing of his treasure on his arrival at Ispahan, at length determined upon going to the fountain-head at once. We know not where he got his experience, but he had some how found out that it was always best to deal with principals in matters of business.

Accordingly one day when the great "King of Kings," was amusing his people with the royal focus of "pride in the garb of humility," and listening very condescendingly to petitions he forgot the next moment, Haschbasch threw himself on his face, licked a reasonable quantity of dust, and in tones and words of genuine eastern humility, begged an audience of the vice-regent of Allah, the master of the universe, and the example of the angels.

Schah Hussein was tickled at these new and illustrious titles, which he thought were peculiarly applicable to him, above all his predecessors, not excepting the great Rustian himself, who is celebrated in the "Epic of Ferdousi," containing twenty-thousand bad verses. He ordered Haschbasch to wait the conclusion of the farce, and then attend him at the palace.

The diver crawled after him to his royal residence, and being admitted on all fours, most laudably petitioned for a private interview, on a matter of the utmost consequence: he did not forget to conclude by calling the schah, as before, "vice-regent of Allah, master of the universe, and example of the angels." The schah was melted into compliance, and beckoned him to follow to his private apartment.

When there Haschbasch prostrated himself three-hundred and sixty-five times, the vice-regent counting all the while on his fingers.

"Well, slave," cried the schah, "what would thy insolent presumption have? Take notice if thy business is not of sufficient moment to excuse thy bold request, thou art as dead as the man who offended me yesterday by sneezing in the midst of a speech I was making to the representative of the Giaours, who came to offer me tribute."

Haschbasch thought he had got himself into a pretty predicament, and trembled so that he could scarcely find the pearl as big as a pigeon's egg, which he had brought with him. The schah began to be alarmed, lest he should be fumbling for a dagger to despatch him; and was just on the point of calling for help, when he was struck almost dumb by the sight of the magnificent bauble.

"Allah!" cried he, snatching it out of the hand of the shivering diver, "Allah! can I believe my eyes! Is it not the ghost, the shadow, the counterfeit of a real pearl? If it be, slave, tremble! for thy life shall pay the forfeit of my disappointment. Hast thou any more like this?"

Haschbasch assured him there was not such another in the world, and that it was genuine.

The schah, on comparing it with some which he wore about him, became satisfied. He debated in his own mind whether to purchase it at any price, or make short work of it by cutting off Haschbash's head, and becoming his heir, according to the laws and customs of Persia, that is to say, the will of the "King of Kings."

Justice, however, prevailed. He recollected the charming titles Haschbasch had bestowed upon him, and that he had thus enabled him to triumph over his barbarian neighbour, the Giaour of Russia, who had just drubbed him soundly, and possessed himself of two or three of his finest provinces.

"He has not such a pearl in all his diadem!" exclaimed he mentally. "What is thy price for this treasure? Quick—tell me this instant, or ——"

"Example of the Angels!" cried Haschbasch, "a mere trifle—nothing but to make me governor of the city, with the title of Prince, and appoint a deputy to do the drudgery, while I pocket the honours and money."

"Thou art the most reasonable of slaves," cried the Schah in a transport; "I would have given thee the city, and all the inhabitants for slaves, rather than have missed this opportunity to eclipse the barbarian Giaour. Give me the pearl and take thy wish."

The bargain was struck, and Haschbasch departed, governor of Ispahan and a prince. The next day he took possession of his post, and appeared in a turban as large as a small balloon. The people neither missed their old governor, who had met the destiny of the bow-string, nor wondered at their new. They were used to such matters.

Haschbasch was a tolerable ruler, as times go. He made a number of wise regulations, which he forgot to see put into execution; and issued a vast quantity of proclamations, to which nobody paid the least attention. However, he boasted of the reformation he had brought about, and smoked a golden pipe, eighteen feet long, with entire satisfaction. His deputy was a capital fellow; according to contract, he did all his excellency's work for him; but he did not give him all the money. He thought he had a right to a trifle of sly bribery and extortion, on his own proper account—and what deputy can blame him?

Haschbasch, for a while, was as happy as a little King; nay, much happier than a little King, in these degenerate days. Nobody troubled him with protocols and non-intervention. He had his dancing-girls, his story-tellers, his poets, and parasites, who swore by Allah he was fit to be schah of Persia.—He ate hugely of the richest viands; he drank, under the rose, wine dearer than Chateaux Margaux; and he sung odes of Hafiz, till he could neither see nor hear, and in time he waxed as fat as the Genius of Oysters.

But, alas! that mortal man cannot enjoy all these things, without paying more for them than they are worth! Haschbasch began to be sleepy all day, and wakeful all night. His deputy took upon him all the duties of his principal, and Haschbasch could not eat and drink, and sing odes, and admire the dancing-girls forever. He sometimes longed for a dive, by way of variety, even though he should bring up nothing but oysters without any pearls.

One hot, luxurious, debilitating day, he sat in a listless, tedious, laborious sort of apathy, in a cool gallery that overlooked the street. He yawned once, twice, thrice, and at length exclaimed audibly, though almost unconsciously to himself,

"O, Allah! if I only had something to do!"

"O, Mahomet! if I only had nothing to do!" answered a voice in the street, directly under the gallery.

He looked down and beheld a diminutive hunchback of a fellow, about four feet high, and as crooked as a ram's horn, bending under two heavy buckets.

"Who art thou?" cried Haschbasch, rubbing his eyes.

"Buz-buz, the water-carrier," answered the other.

"What wouldst thou?"

"I should like to be a governor. You said just now, you wanted something to do, and I want nothing to do. Let us exchange, and we shall each have our wish."

"Thou art a merry slave. I cannot give thee my office, but I will make thee my jester. Thou shalt make me laugh, and I will make a man of thee. Come hither."

"You must add a cubit to my stature before you can do that; but, however, I accept your offer, for if you only knew how lazy I am you would pity me."

Buz-buz proved a most invaluable auxiliary in assisting Haschbasch to kill time. His spirits were inexhaustible; and if not always witty, he supplied its absence by impudence, which sometimes does just as well. At length Haschbasch willed him to give some account of himself.

"I was born crooked as you see," said he, which was a great happiness; for I never knew what it was to be strait, and therefore escaped the curse of being miserable by comparison. I was apprenticed to a water-carrier, who made me carry twice as much as other people, because, as he wisely said, there was no danger of spoiling my shape; and I was just on the point of trying to better my fortune, by making the most of my figure in a matrimonial speculation, when your highness had the good fortune to take me into your service. Such is my history, now tell me yours. I bet my old buckets against your turban you have been a diver in your time?"

"Why so?" said Haschbasch, somewhat startled.

"Why, because thou art always bobbing thy head, as if thou wast going to plunge into the water."

"Thou art a prophet," said the governor, and related his story, substituting a single pearl for the handful he had acquired through the favour of the Genius of Oysters.

"O, Prophet!" exclaimed Buz buz, "what is the difference betwixt a pearl-diver and a water-carrier, that thou shouldst make a governor of the one and a jester of the other!—Destiny, destiny, thou art more blind than a bat—she at least sees in the dark."

Haschbasch laughed at this sally, but he soon had cause to repent of the disclosure of his early life. Buz-buz was continually joking about his former profession, and though he always did it when they were alone together, it was not relished. Haschbasch loved to hear others made game of, but to be made game himself was quite a different affair.

On one occasion, the great mufti of Ispahan, a sort of Mahometan archbishop, came to visit Haschbasch in state, to negociate a marriage between the governor and his niece, who was a first rate beauty, and very fond of hearing the odes of Hafiz. There was any quantity of ceremony between them, and the matter was finally settled.

"You bowed to the great mufti just as if you were going to take a dive for pearls," said Buz-buz, when he was gone, laughing ready to kill himself. But he soon laughed at the wrong side of his mouth. The governor become wroth at length, at being so frequently reminded of his profession, and turned his jester neck and heels into the street.

"Never mind," quoth Buz-buz, as he took up his old buckets, "never mind, from the capital jester to a dull governor I am become a poor water-carrier once more: who knows but from a stupid governor, thou mayest become a half-starved pearl diver again.

"Off with his head!" cried Haschbasch, like King Dick in the tragedy. But the carrier disappeared in a twinkle, and he never laid eyes on him again.

The marriage of Haschbasch and the niece of the great mufti took place shortly afterwards, and for a few days, he was the happiest of all governors, except the governor of one of the "old thirteen." But his wife, whose name was Fatima, was a perfect Mrs. Bluebeard for curiosity. She ransacked every hole and corner of the house, to see what was in it; and nothing baffled her but a small box of gold, so massy she could not break it open, and so fastened that she could not come at the secret.

The next day, the next, and the next, she was observed to be low spirited, and her low spirits increased every passing hour. Haschbasch sometimes found her in tears, which he kissed away; and though this act of kindness ought to have stopped the tears of any reasonable woman, those of Fatima only flowed the faster. Haschbasch conjured her to tell him the cause of her sorrows; but she shook her head mournfully, and sobbed out,

"You on-on—do-n-n t—lo-v-v-e—me—ech!"—and her heart seemed almost ready to break.

The governor swore by the sacred camel of Mahomet, and the white beard of her uncle, the mufti, which was not half so white as her fair neck, that he loved her better than his office. But even this did not satisfy her, and, in less than a week, she took to her bed.

Poor Haschbasch was almost distracted. He went to her, and kneeling at her bedside, or, to be orientally orthodox and particular—at the side of her couch, swore by the prophet, that there was nothing on the face of the earth he would not do to convince her of his affection.

"Tell me, tell me," said Fatima, in a weak and plaintive voice, "what is contained in the little gold box you keep so carefully closed from your devoted wife?"

"Beard of the prophet!" exclaimed the husband, "how didst thou come to know of that box?"

"By accident, lord of my soul," said Fatima, "but thou hast sworn, and here I promise to be a happy and obedient slave to thee if thou wilt open it in my presence."

Haschbasch dared not break his oath. Turning all the attendants out of the room, proceeded to the secret deposit, brought with him the box, and opened the unseen spring. His wife shrieked, clasped her hands, and almost fainted at the sight of a dozen pearls as large as pigeon's eggs. She was never tired of handling and admiring them; and the governor was at length obliged to force them from her, which occasioned a paroxysm of her old disorder.

Her illness increased every hour until Haschbasch became again alarmed, and was wrought upon to make her the same rash promise, and with the same rash sanction he had done before.

The lady took him at his word, and demanded her choice of the beautiful pearls. Haschbasch trembled and obeyed; but, ere he did so, he related the history of the bargain with the schah, to whom he had sold a similar pearl, under a solemn assurance that it was the only one of its kind in the universe.

"My office, nay, my head, will pay, the forfeit of the discovery of this falsehood. Take thy choice; but, before thou dost so, promise to me, on thy duty as a wife, thy faith as a true believer, thou wilt never wear this bauble, nor disclose to any living being that it is in thy possession."

Fatima complied, the pearl became her own, and her health was restored, as if by miracle. The old mufti ascribed it to his prayers, and a vow to get up a grand pilgrimage to Mecca, if his niece recovered. Nothing could equal the childish delight of the governor's lady, in the possession of a pearl as large and as perfect as that of the great schah himself. She looked at it ten hours every day, and it seemed as if she would never be tired of admiring it. The thought, however, at last struck her on a sudden, that there was little pleasure in its possession so long as nobody knew of it. She might as well not have it at all.

From that moment she began to be unhappy. One day the dearest friend she had in the world called to see her, wearing a beautiful amethyst her husband had just presented her.

"If I could only show her my pearl as large as a pigeon's egg, and as white as the beard of the mufti, how blue she would look,' thought Fatima.

The temptation was irresistible. After exacting a solemn pledge of secrecy, she exhibited the inestimable treasure to her friend, who almost fainted at the sight.

"She will tell some of her acquaintances," thought Fatima, "who will tell it to others, and it will soon be known, I hope. A fig for the schah, and the terrors of the governor."

But her friend was faithful to her word, and poor Fatima was sorely disappointed. A grand festival was now at hand, and she determined, at all risks, to exhibit her pearl to the eyes of all but the schah, who would thus, in all probability, remain ignorant of the deception practised by Haschbasch. On that unlucky day the governor was somewhat indisposed, and did not attend the ceremony, at which the schah himself officiated. Fatima, thus freed from the controling eye of her husband, dressed herself in all the splendours of eastern vanity, and placed the beautiful pearl in the centre of a turban, glittering with gold and precious stones.

Great was the envy and admiration excited by the beautiful pearl, and millions of questions were asked concerning its origin and history; but she kept the secret, and her imprudence might possibly have passed without any serious consequences, had not the whispers of admiration reached the ears of the schah, who demanded to see the wonderful bauble. Fatima advanced, trembling like an aspen leaf, and the schah turned pale with rage at its sight. He snatched it from her turban, and compared it with his own. It was equally large and equally beautiful, and the passion of the schah persuaded him it was actually superior in both.

"Slave!" cried he most ungallantly, "slave, whence came this pearl?"

"My husband gave it me," answered she, sinking at his feet.

"And where is the slave, the traitor? why is he not here?"

"He is gone to fulfil a vow at the mosque, without the city, for the recovery of his health," said the poor wife, resolved to make one effort for the safety of the governor.

"Follow, and drag him hither alive, to answer for deceiving the vicegerent of Allah," exclaimed the schah, as he thought on the loss of his triumph over the Giaour of Russia. He clutched the unlucky pearl of Fatima in his grasp, resolved it should never fall into the hands of mortal man or woman again.

The unhappy Fatima was permitted to go home, which she did as fast as possible. In agitated haste she met her husband, bidding him fly for his life without further explanation, for not a moment was to be lost. Disguising themselves they mounted a pair of swift horses and taking an opposite direction from the mosque, whither the guards of the sultan had gone in search of Haschbasch, fled towards Ormuz like chaff before the wind. Fatima, in the midst of her troubles, did not forget to secure the gold box and the beautiful pearls.

Favoured by their disguise and a series of lucky accidents, they arrived in safety at the gulf of Ormuz, among the old friends and associates of the diver.

"Welcome, Haschbasch," exclaimed they. 'And welcome poverty,' cried Haschbasch, as he entered his native cottage, now somewhat out of repair; "I will be a diver for pearls again."

"A diver for fiddlesticks!" cried Fatima. 'Look here!' and she produced the golden box, containing the pearls as big as pigeon's eggs.

"Accursed baubles!" cried he, snatching it out of her hand, and fleeing towards the shores of the gulf so swiftly that Fatima, who was a Mahometan beauty, and somewhat lusty, could not follow. He arrived at the spot where he had seen the Genius, and opening the box, one by one threw the pearls against the same rock where he had broken the oyster, so violently, that they were all dashed to pieces.

He had no sooner finished the last than the same smoke he had formerly seen rose in the same spot, and as it slowly dissipated he again recognised the little fat Genius of Oysters, as jolly and round as ever; for, be it remembered, it was now the month of October, and his old enemy, the necromantic alderman, could not prevent his eating his fill according to law.

"You see I am better lodged than I was the last time we met; but what is the matter and what brings you here?" said the Genius.

Haschbasch told the whole story, and concluded by reproaching the Genius for sending him to Ispahan with such a fatal gift.

"I have scarcely tasted a moment's happiness," said he, "since I possessed these accursed pearls."

"I can only give the means of happiness," answered the Genius, "not happiness itself; that depends upon yourself. Go and be a diver again, and if thou art content with thy lot, thou mayest be happy." So saying he disappeared for ever in the blue waters, and Haschbasch returned home.

Fatima scolded him for destroying the pearls, but she was a good-natured soul, and soon forgave and loved him better than when he was a governor and a prince. His old sweetheart claimed the promise of Haschbasch on his return. He took her to himself as a second helpmate, and Fatima and little Flimflam lived together in perfect harmony. What a peace-making religion is that of Mahomet!

A Birmingham paper mentions that a patent has been obtained for manufacturing illuminating gas from water, which is to be afforded at a much cheaper rate than the common gas, and to burn with a more resplendent flame. The hydrogen gas obtained from water is passed through some liquid procured during the distillation of pit coal, which causes it afterwards to give out a bright light in combustion. The apparatus used to obtain this new gas is said to be very simple. Thus the exploit of 'setting the great river on fire,' which our ancestors in the simplicity of their hearts reckoned among the number of impossibles, is now in a fair way of being performed. The cold waters drawn from the bosom of the earth are to be distributed in currents of flame from habitation to habitation, and the element which we use to quench fires is to light up our cities with a brilliancy scarcely to be surpassed by that of a conflagration. When the anthracite mines of the country shall be exhausted, and our forests all hewn away, our posterity will be able to keep themselves warm by burning the lakes and rivers. *Ev. Post.*

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

The following is the description of a patient, a boy, recently cured of St. Vitus's dance, at St. Thomas's Hospital, given by the medical gentlemen who had the treatment of the patient:—"The appearance was that of his being possessed of a demon. I am sure, if the boy had been seen in ancient times, he would have been brought forward as an instance of possession of the devil.—He made all sorts of horrid faces; his head went about in all directions; his mouth opened and shut as if he were trying to snap at and chew the air; he grinned and gnashed his teeth; his arms were flung about in every way; he rolled off the bed, and when the medicine or food was given to him it required two persons to hold him while a third administered it. He was in the most horrid state of perpetual motion. This patient was cured in about three weeks, by doses of the sub-carbonate of iron."

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Late from Europe.

The packet ships Pacific, Capt. Crocker, and Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, have arrived, the former from Liverpool and the latter from London, bringing London papers to the evening of the 31st August, and Liverpool papers to the 2d of September inclusive. The Hon. John Randolph our late Minister to Russia, arrived passenger in the Hannibal.

The most important intelligence brought by these arrivals relates to the cause of Poland, which is represented as being in a condition almost hopeless, the population of Warsaw in a state of open rebellion against the government; the Governor displaced; Skrzynecki dismissed; the capital in a state of anarchy and without resources, and the Russian Army approaching. The articles which contain these accounts are from the *Prussian State Gazette*, and will be found among our selections. The London Times of the 31st, however, questions these accounts, giving as its reasons the great influence of the Polish Diet and Government over the people, the little credit possessed by the patriotic club who are said to have caused the insurrection, and who are said to be composed of a few hot head students, and finally the great popularity of Prince Czartoriski, which renders it exceedingly improbable that he should be suddenly displaced to make room for men standing so low in the estimation of the people of Warsaw as General Krukowiecki and Prondszinski. The same paper further remarks:

The approach of the Russian armies to Warsaw, and the consequent interruption of all communication between the rest of Europe and that city, allow room for those fabrications which the Prussian Government has shown itself too apt to encourage. The lie (if it may be one) may last a fortnight, or till a decisive battle takes place, and in the mean time the friends of Poland are kept in suspense, or prevented from acting with the requisite energy.

We shall not however disguise our conviction, that if the accounts which we yesterday published should turn out to be correct, the cause of Poland is lost, and that for a season, streams of noble blood have flowed in vain.—The promotion of the two Generals above mentioned to the head of the government and army, would be both the evidence of a deadly schism in the state, and the immediate precursor of Polish subjugation. All those who have hitherto defended the good cause with their swords, or supported it with their counsels, would refuse to range themselves under men whom they deem unworthy their confidence, and who would betray them into the hands of their enemies; a civil contest would thus arise with a foreign foe at the gate.

There are reports mentioned in the French papers of negociations in progress between the Emperor Nicholas and the Polish authorities; but they do not seem to be generally believed.

The quiet of Switzerland is again disturbed. At Basle says an English paper, every body is under arms. A severe fight had taken place between the troops of the Diet and the peasantry in favour of the Provisional Government, who were assisted from Soleure, &c., and remained masters of the field.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 10.

From the last number of the Cracow Courier we hear that there was yesterday a very important secret sitting of the two Chambers united, in which a special military deputation to the General-in-chief was appointed, with full power to suspend him in his command if it should be deemed necessary, and provisionally appoint another in his room. This deputation is to consist of two members of the government—viz: Czartoriski and M. Vincent Niemojowski, the Woiwode Ostrowski, the Casteilan Wenzykf and five members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Deputation proceeds immediately to the army, where it will hold a council of war, and then proceed according to the dictates of its conscience and the welfare of the country.

WARSAW, Aug. 17.

Yesterday and the day before were days of horror. The Patriotic Club, long irritated against the established authorities and dissatisfied at not seeing Gen. Jankhwsky condemned to death, at length determined on taking violent measures. On the 15th, at 8, P. M. the club formally demanded that Gen. Skryznecki should be ordered to Warsaw;—Hereupon they proceeded to the Castle, where the 200 National Guards scarcely offered any resistance. The seven prisoners of state were murdered in their rooms, and their bodies thrown into the gutter, or hung up at the lamp-posts. The rioters then proceeded to the houses of several persons already acquitted, and to the house of Correction, in which not only the agents of the late police, but also debtors and cheats were confined; many of them were put to death, and their bodies were hung up without much ceremony. In this way thirty-five persons lost their lives during the first night. Among them were Generals Jankowski, Bukowski, Hurtig, Salacki and Bentkowski; the Russian Chamberlain, Fustaine, a Russian lady of the name of Bazanow; the Counsellor of State, Hanckiewiczi who had been acquitted; Major Petrikowski, and several police agents. Lessel, the confectioner, who had been acquitted, was saved with much difficulty by General Krukowiecki.

Yesterday, about noon, a Russian Captain of cavalry, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, was torn from the waggon as it entered the city and cruelly murdered. In the afternoon, Rawecki, the curator of the schools was hung at a lamp post. During the night General Krukowiecki was re-appointed Governor of the city. His first measure was to send for military reinforcements, so that a repetition of these horrors is scarcely to be expected. The French and Austrian Consuls had already demanded their passports, the Government being no longer in a condition to afford them protection. To-day, however, in compliance with a wish intimated to them, they have determined not to set off as yet. To-day the Government hitherto existing has been dissolved, and General Krukowiecki has been placed at the head of the new government, with very extended powers.—During the hours of terror, he displayed much energy and personal bravery. He has already had the President and ten members of the club arrested. By virtue of the powers placed in his hands he has appointed Gen. Prondzynki to the chief command in the army, who is said to have already accepted the appointment.

WARSAW, August 13.

General Dembinski, Governor of Warsaw, has issued a proclamation, in which he states that having been informed by our National Government on the 17th inst. that the garrison duty at Praga was negligently performed, that no patrols were sent out, and that the enemy's cavalry had come up to the tete-de-pont, he immediately sent Lieut. Chirosz, one of his Aides-de-Camp, with an order to General Djekonski Governor of Praga.—He examined all the batteries; visited all the posts, and convinced himself that both in Praga and the outposts, the duty was performed in the most satisfactory manner. The officers declared that they had no fear of an attack, not merely of 4,000 but of 14,000 of the enemy. The following day he submitted the report to the Military Council, which was fully convinced that Gen Djekonski has shown the greatest zeal and military skill. Since then M. Ulanizki, Adjutant in the National Guard, had presented a complaint, accusing Gen. Djekonski and Newjewski of negligence in the performance of their duty. The General, as well as the whole Council, being convinced of the falsehood of this accusation, declares that the conduct of all the officers of the garrison of Praga is exemplary, and Ulanizki is to be prosecuted before an extraordinary Court Martial as a calumniator.

BLONIE, Aug. 17.—On the news that General Rudiger had passed the Vistula, the Russian army broke up from Lowicz on the 15th, and without having met with any resistance from the enemy, advanced on the 16th to Blonie, sixteen English miles from Warsaw. *Russian Head Quarters, Nadarzyn, Aug. 18.*

A long bulletin details the proceedings of the Russian Army on its advance from Lowicz. The Poles retreated without fighting, only there were a slight skirmish at Szymanow, which was partly burnt. The enemy every where retreated, and having gained an advance were not seen till the next day, the 16th, near Blonie.

On the 17th, in the afternoon, Count Witt, with 50 squadrons, some hundred Cossacks, and five batteries of horse artillery, proceeded to reconnoitre towards Warsaw. The enemy had sent two battallions of the third regiment of infantry, the Kalish regiment of horse, and two cannon to the village of Bronize. This force was commanded by Col. Gallois. The Russians, having sent a large detachment in the rear of the Poles, cut off their retreat to Warsaw. Only a few of their cavalry escaped, but not a man of the infantry returned to Warsaw. Several hundreds were killed, and Col. Gollois, with five staff and 29 other officers, and 1,322 men were made prisoners. Two guns were taken. the main body advanced to Nedarzyn, and vanguard to Roszyn, seven (English) miles from Warsaw.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 24—The arrival of a new protocol of the Conference, numbered 14, created a great sensation at Brussels yesterday. This protocol, if our journals are to be believed, proposes a new armistice, limited to six weeks, between the Belgian government and the King of the Netherlands. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Belgian Government has returned the protocol to the Conference, adopting, it is said, as the basis of its conduct, the circumstance that in the month of November last, an indefinite armistice, which was to exist until a final arrangement should be made, was concluded between Holland and Belgium, under the guarantee of the Five Powers, who also undertook to be respected.

Ghent, Aug. 26.—The Dutch have again violated the armistice. The Commissioner of the district of St. Nicholas has just informed the Governor of our province, that he had received official information of an attack made by these brigands on our out posts at La Trompe, on this side of Kemske. Our brave sharp-shooters, aided by the civic guard, repulsed them beyond St. Jeanes Steen, in Dutch Flanders. The Dutch left one of the killed behind. We had neither killed nor wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The Nuremburgh Correspondent of the 21st of Aug. states that very serious troubles had broken out in Hungary; and the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 22nd inst. contains some favourable accounts from Pesth, relative to the Cholera. The following are extracts:

"THE DANUBE, Aug. 15.

"The insurrection of the peasants in some of the north eastern counties of Hungary increases in a rather alarming manner, so that the magistrates have applied for a military force, and two batteries of artillery were accordingly sent thither from Pesth on the 12th. At first the insurrection was directed only against the measures adopted for checking the Cholera, because they were in many places very oppressive and some of the authorities and officers behaved in an arbitrary and even wanton manner, which could not possibly be the intention of the wise measures of the Government. These peasants now exercise a cruel vengeance on all land owners, officers, or physicians, and we hear many horrid particulars of this kind.—The insane notion that the physicians sought to poison the poor people by order of government is generally spread, and woe to the physician or nobleman who falls into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. There is, however, no doubt that the military will soon put an end to the troubles.

GREECE.

Malta, Aug. 5.—By the Pelican, which arrived on the 28th from Napoli, in eight days, we are informed that every thing in that distracted country remains in the most alarming state, owing to the rapid progress of disaffection now openly manifested against the government of the president, business is at a perfect stand. The President is going to issue a paper currency, which, at the present crisis, it is feared will bring ruin on all commercial and public operation.

Navarino July, 30.—We yesterday received the following news from Napoli.—"A hundred and fifty Hydriots have seized the Hellas Frigate, which lay dismantled in the road of Paros. It is a mad act, for if the Hydriots had kept within the bounds of legal resistance, the Government would never have ventured to support the President, but now intervention becomes legitimate."

POLAND.

The last accounts from Poland apprize us of the dismission of Skrzynecki from the chief command of the army, and the appointment of Gen. Prondzyzski in his stead. Also of the re-appointment of Gen. Krukowiecki as Governor of Warsaw, with very extensive powers. What effect these changes will have upon the interests of the nation, it is difficult to foretell. The ground of dissatisfaction with Skrzynecki, was his alleged inefficiency.—But on this point, those that are less acquainted with the difficulties he had to encounter, and perhaps also less wary in their calculations and plans, are very liable to misjudge.

Krukowiecki commenced his military career among the Austrians, whom he quitted in 1806. He distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Pultusk, at the head of his battallion. He was one of the first to declare in favour of the national cause, and displayed great skill in the military command of Warsaw preparatory to its defence. But having insulted the generalissimo Skrzynecki after the battle of Ostrolenka, he was dismissed from office. On being re-appointed Governor of Warsaw with enlarged powers, his first step was to retaliate upon Skrzynecki by depriving him of the chief command. General Prondsynski, the new Commander-in-chief, was, at the time of his appointment, Quarter-master-general under Skrzynecki, and is not yet thirty-five years of age. The following sketch of his character and history will be read with special interest at the present time.

"He commenced his military career in 1806, and particularly devoted himself to the science of his profession, embracing history and general knowledge as well as tactics. His earliest studies were at the school of Engineers at Warsaw; he then became aid-de-camp to General Peltier, who commanded the artillery and engineers of the army of Warsaw, and now presides over one of the schools for engineers in France. Having served with Peltier from 1809, he obtained the decoration of the Cross of Military Merit. In 1812 he was promoted to the rank of a field officer, and became the aid de-camp of the celebrated Gen. Dombrowski. He retained his rank after the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, in his native service, and held an appointment at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Constantine. As he had throughout life devoted himself to a critical examination of every subject connected with the professional history of his country, he had, among other matters, collected materials for the history of some of the most illustrious warriors of Poland, Czarnecki, Zulkieski, and others. The substance of his collection he wished to have communicated in a public course to his countrymen, but was prevented by a stern prohibition from the Grand Duke. He wished, afterwards, to have published it, but was again prohibited; and it was with difficulty that he could remove his work from the jealous grasp of that Prince.

"Soon after this, he was employed to determine the frontiers of the kingdom and of the empire,—an honourable admission of his superior qualifications. He was also charged with the superintendence of public works; and as he was ever a zealous patriot in its legitimate sense, he treasured up all the information thus acquired, which could conduce to the national interests in the event of a war of independence.

"After the death of Alexander, his name was found in the list of the Patriotic Association; the Grand Duke seized the opportunity of shutting him up in solitary confinement for four years; but that he might be still useful, he was required to form and communicate plans for attacking both the Austrians and the Turks.

"On the breaking out of the present contest he appeared in the ranks of the defenders of his country, and has been named by the Generalissimo, quarter-master-general of the army. The duties of this high office he discharges with the zeal and ability that distinguish his character; and if he be spared by the enemy's bullets, he will, without doubt, maintain his high reputation throughout this glorious—this unparallelled struggle."

In the publication from which we quote, he is placed foremost in the list of those whose talents, services and acquirements, would entitle them, in the event of the loss of Skrzynecki, to aspire to the chief command. Although we entertain the highest opinion of Schrzynecki as a military commander, and cannot but regret that the nation should be deprived of his services in this trying conjuncture, yet it is possible that under the existing state of feeling in Poland, the change may be productive of good to the patriot cause rather than evil. Much, we are persuaded, is to be expected from the talents and bravery of Prondzynski, and much also from the firmness and decision of Krukowiecki. Of their patriotism there is not the least room to doubt. Anxious to signalize themselves by some new and glorious enterprise, they will rush to the combat with the energy of desperation, and if they perish, it will be at a frightful expense on the part of their oppressors.

While on this subject we remark, that the late intelligence from Poland is liable to create undue discouragement among the friends of that unfortunate country, many of whom may not be aware that the accounts which have been published are chiefly of Russian origin, and of course very deeply tinctured with Russian colouring. *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the London Courier of August 24.

Brussels papers to the 21st inst. reached us this morning. They announce two rather important facts, first, that the American Government has insisted upon an indemnity from the King of Holland for the losses sustained by American merchants in the conflagration at Antwerp, and secondly, that it is the intention of the Conference to insist upon the reduction of the military force in Belgium, so as to put that country entirely upon the footing of a neutral state.—We think the Government of the U. States has but done its duty in making the demand alluded to upon the King of Holland, and we trust that our government will not be long behind hand in claiming redress for British subjects who sustained losses at the same time.—Whatever might have been the provocation of the Belgians, no man will, we think, pretend to say that the destruction of British and American property was a necessary part of the hostilities of the Dutch, particularly when it is considered that they were compelled to lodge their merchandise in the warehouses of the King. If to these demands are to be added claims for compensation by the French for the expense of their assistance to Belgium, and by the Belgians for the damage inflicted by the Dutch during the late invasion, the Government at the Hague will have occasion to draw largely upon the purses as well as the patriotism of the inhabitants of Holland. With respect to the reported intention of the Conference to place Belgium entirely upon a neutral footing, there cannot we imagine, be two opinions among reasonable men. To say nothing of the want of military means among the Belgians, and the deficiency as to personal bravery among a great portion of that people, it may be fairly assumed that the independence and neutrality of the new State can only be maintained by such a guarantee of neutrality, on the part of Great Britain and France, as would render the existence of a large military force as unnecessary for the safety of Belgium, as it would be inconsistent with the limited extent of its pecuniary resources. With such a guarantee it can matter very little whether the King of Holland keeps up his present, or any other amount of force; but we apprehend that, with a trading people like the Dutch, they will not be sorry at having an opportunity of reducing the large army which they have formed.

SUICIDE.

Mr. Joseph Walradt, one of the most respectable farmers of this town, committed suicide on Wednesday last, by strangulation. He was found in the upper loft of his wood house, with a rope round his neck, attached to the cross beam of one of the rafters. The rope was fixed with a noose, and when found he was nearly in a horizontal position, his back being not more than the distance of a foot from the floor. The cause which led to the commission of the fatal act, we understand, was mental derangement, occasioned by a resolution of the consistory of the seceding Reformed Dutch Church of this town, (of which consistory he was a member,) *excluding from their communion* adhering freemasons. Mr. Walradt, although not a mason, was opposed to the passage of the resolution, which the majority carried against him, and from that time his friends observed that he was troubled in spirit; and although they were apprehensive of his designs, he managed to elude their watch, and with singular care locked himself in the room in which he was found dead, in the situation described.

Canajoharie Tel.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

Some few days since, says the Boston Traveller, a man stepped into a Druggist's shop in this city, and called for an ounce of Elixir Salutus; and the boy, through mistake or carelessness, gave him an ounce of Elixir Vitriol.—The gentleman mixed it with an ounce of Castor Oil, and took the whole at once; and what is the most remarkable, he received no injury from it, except a severe scald of the mouth. This should serve as a warning to Apothecaries' lads to be more careful, and never to deliver the most trifling prescription without first ascertaining beyond the possibility of mistake, its real character.

FEMALE PROWESS.

Whilst Mr. Perry, who keeps the Hotel at Spot Pond, was out with his boat, on the lake, last Thursday, a black eagle was observed by his wife, hovering in the air, he presently decended and alighted upon a tree, about three hundred rods distant from the house. Mrs. Perry loaded her husband's gun, an old fashioned heavy "king's arm," and proceeding cautiously towards the bird, took deliberate aim and shot him.—The eagle fell, instantly, dead to the ground. He measured, from the extremity of one wing to that of the other, a few inches over seven feet.

Transcript.

HOW TO TRY MUSHROOMS.

Sprinkle a little salt on the inside part, if they are genuine they will turn black, if poisonous yellow.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 20, 1831.

For the Maryland Gazette.

ELEGIAC LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH K. GOLD

"Death always leaves a signal mark"—the vultur for his prey;
The weary and the wretched call—he passeth on his way.
He heeds them not, he knows too well he would be welcome there!
He'd rather be the unbidden guest, among the bright and fair—
When pleasure's cup is sparkling bright, and hearts are bounding high—
And every scene is beautiful and brilliant to the eye,
Death steals in at the banquet—he culls the sweetest flower—
And youth and health alike must bow to his conquering pow'r!
Oh, there is is none, no potent spell, from his embrace to save;
Or she, we now so sadly mourn, had 'scaped an early grave.
For she was bright and beautiful—a dear and treasur'd child:
'Twas joy to gaze upon that brow, so innocent and mild.
But now the fair and worship'd one reposes in the tomb,
Oh! what shall fill the void she's left, or what disperse the gloom!
The Gospel breathes submission calm—from useless grief refrain:
She'd ne'er exchange seraphic bliss, for aught of earth again.
In wisdom came the stern decree—God call'd his chosen one;
The stricken heart should lowly bow—His hallowed will be done!
Then mourn not as of hope bereft—she dwells in glory now,
And bright the halo virtue sheds around her beauteous brow;
And would ye share her happy lot—ye friends she loved so well—
Oh let not earth's attractions stay—oh break the worthless spell!
Your onward course in virtue's path, let nothing now deter—
Your faithful friend has 'passed the bourne,' prepare and follow her.

GERTRUDE.

On Thursday morning, the operation of lithotomy was performed on the venerable chief Justice MARSHALL, with a professional skill which could be rivalled only by the admirable fortitude with which it was borne. Appearances are all favourable; and hopes may be entertained of the prolongation of an inestimable life under circumstances of personal relief, which will ensure the continuance of its full national value. If we could select feelings to be envied, we should indicate those of a surgeon successful on such an occasion, with a sensibility such as that of Dr. PHYSICK. The operator was thoroughly alive to all the merits of his patient; his esteem he probably thought so great that it could not be enhanced; but he witnessed a simple force of resolution, which must have convinced him that the man is equal to the judge.— [*Nat. Gazette.*

Captain Valpey, at Eastport from Barbadoes, September 11th, reports that the number of lives lost in the late hurricane is estimated at nine thousand!

SPEAKING PIPES.

The mainmast of the Briton is fitted with a tin pipe, for the conveyance of the voice in boisterous weather from the quarter-deck to the maintop. The pipe is about one inch in diameter. It was a proposition of Mr Parsons, of this dock yard.— [*Hampshire Tel.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the fourth election district of this county, convened at the house of Mr. John Pumphrey, on Saturday the 8th day of October, for the purpose of adopting measures of defence against any insurrection among the coloured population, and of preparing ourselves for resisting any aggression likely to be committed by them upon the persons or property of the district. ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen., Esq. being called to the chair, and BARZILLAI MARRIOTT, Esq. appointed secretary, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we consider the insurrection of the black population in Southampton county, Virginia, and the diabolical outrages which they committed upon the lives of the helpless and innocent, a most urgent call upon the citizens of every state and county to adopt some measure for preventing the recurrence of a similar catastrophe among themselves. That whilst we are actuated by every feeling of humanity towards the coloured population of our country, we cannot, in justice to ourselves and families, refrain from the performance of an act not only necessary for our own security and defence, but which is essential to the well being and good order of the government.

Resolved therefore, That in consideration of the above mentioned melancholy and heart-rending event among our Virginia brethren, and the mutinous and rebellious spirit displayed by the coloured people in various parts of the Union, we recommend to every citizen of the district to unite in an association for the purpose of visiting, regularly, the houses of free negroes, and all other places which may be suspected by them, for the prompt correction of all misconduct among them, and for restraining them in their nocturnal depredations upon the property of the neighbourhood.

Resolved, That whilst we advocate the importance and necessity of correcting all violation of the publick peace by the black population, we must, nevertheless, protest against the practice of treating with cruelty any coloured persons which may fall into the hands of the committee of vigilance, as humanity towards an enemy is better calculated to ap-

pense their wrath, than the infliction of unnecessary punishment. We therefore recommend to all persons who shall find any blacks acting at variance with the following resolutions, to extend to them so much lenity and forbearance as the circumstances attending their arrest and detention will possibly admit.

Resolved, That every man resident in this district, under the age of forty-five years, be considered as a member of a committee to be called and act as a committee of vigilance, who are authorised and requested to arrest and retain in custody, any free coloured person found off their premises after dark, under any appearance of suspicion, and to bring them before a magistrate for examination, and when this is not practicable, to punish them at their own discretion according to the nature of the offence.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of every master of slaves, whose name is embraced in the committee of vigilance or safety, to prevent them from leaving their homes after dark, and when they should be found lurking about without a written permission from their master, the committee of vigilance are authorised and directed to chastise and correct them as their trespass merits, not exceeding thirty lashes.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the committee of vigilance to visit every free negro house in the district, and to report to the committee of safety any facts which may come to their knowledge, tending to affect the peace, safety and good order of their neighbourhood.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the General Assembly for Anne-Arundel county, be requested to use their best efforts for the enactment of a law, prohibiting the owners of slaves within this State from manumitting them, except on condition of their emigrating to Liberia.

Resolved, That they be requested to recommend to the members of the State Legislature generally, the propriety and importance of instructing our representatives in congress, to support a law granting an annual appropriation out of the Treasury towards transporting the free coloured population to the United States colony in Africa.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed, and they are requested to act as a special committee of safety, viz. James H. Marriott, Jeremiah Gaither, Samuel B. Duvall, Edward E. Anderson, Nich. Woodward, Thomas Showden, jr Tristam S. Dorsey, John Hardy, Benjamin Clark, Samuel Warfield, Owen Elder, Saml. Bradford, Richard Sappington, Caleb Sappington, Dr. James Mewburn, Dr. William Sands, George W. Hammond, John Rawlings, Lancelot Warfield, Thomas S. Disney, John Pumphrey, William Jenkins, Mordecai Jacobs, William Gardner, Dr. Joseph Ingehart, Nathaniel Pope, William Disney, Daniel Lamborn, Dr. Gustavus Mellhenny, John W. Baker, Charles Butler, Richard Green, Andrew Ellicott, Richard Phelps, George Harman, Benjamin Warfield, Abner Linthicum, Sen. William Linthicum, Ellis Thomas, John R. Thomas, Thomas Benson, Richard Benson, William Pumphrey, John Osborn, Joshua Rawlings, sen. Frederick Rawlings, who are hereby authorised to adopt such measures for the preservation of good order among the coloured people, and for the general peace of the community, as shall be deemed by them necessary and expedient.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the papers of Annapolis and Baltimore.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Chr'm.
BARZILLAI MARRIOTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the third election district of Anne-Arundel county, pursuant to public notice, at the store of Chas. Waters, Esq. Henry C. Dunbar, Esq. was called to the chair, and *Grafton B. Duvall*, Esq. was appointed secretary; when the following resolutions were presented for the consideration of the meeting and adopted.

Whereas, the public mind has become considerably excited by the recent insurrection of negroes in Virginia, and their attempts to excite the same feelings in several other places. Therefore

Resolved, That we deem it proper and expedient to form ourselves into companies that we may the more effectually prevent an occurrence of the kind in our immediate neighbourhoods.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the negroes should be prevented from collecting together for any purpose, and that the constables within the district be instructed to carry into effect the law in relation to the meetings of negroes.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that our representatives elect to the next legislature, be instructed to exert themselves to procure the passage of a law to prevent the black meetings, or any other collection of negroes, without some white persons to conduct such meetings.

Resolved, That every person now present, and every citizen of this district, be and they are hereby constituted a committee of safety, and authorised and requested to take up and hold in custody, or carry to his master, any slave that may after dark be found off their master's premises without written permission, and to take up any free person of colour who may be found from home either by night or day under circumstances of suspicion, and carry them before the most convenient magistrate for examination.

Resolved, That the owners of slaves in this district, be requested to keep them at home at nights, as much as possible.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the papers of Annapolis and Baltimore.

HENRY C. DUNBAR, Chr'm.
GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Secretary.

THE ISLAND OF ANEGADA.

We have received a letter from Robert H. Schomburgh, who is a member of several learned societies both of Europe and America, dated Anegada, 22 Sept. 1831. This Island, according to Mr. Schomburgh, is situated lat. 18 47 38 N. and long. 64 18 30, w. This is one of those which owe their existence to the industry of marine insects—it is one alike interesting to the navigator, naturalist, and geologist. Mr. Schomburgh is about to make a trigometrical survey of this island.

Ten leagues W. of Slombero, there rises, as if by an enchantment, a low stripe of sandy land, scarcely visible to the navigator, till his vessel is in the very mouth of danger, which not alone consist of shoals and rocks, and a strong current, increased by eddying tides, but a reef extends in a curve towards the S. W. for several leagues. To nearly all the traders in the West India seas, the situation of this dangerous Coral Reef is well known; still many vessels have been lost or endangered here, either from ignorance of the course of the currents, or for a want of correct instruments.

Mr. Schomburgh says, 'Having heard so much of Anegada, my curiosity as a naturalist, was excited to visit this strange island, and on my arrival, finding so many fine specimens of the three natural kingdoms, I prolonged my stay, and there is scarcely a spot on it that I have not visited in my botanical and geological excursions. At Tortola, I had an opportunity of examining two charts of Anegada; one by Mr. King, and the other by Mr. Lockwood—in the first, the situation of the island is laid down with tolerable accuracy; but as this is a chart of the Virgin Islands, of which Anegada is one, it is on too small a scale to be of much service to the navigator—the second is generally considered to have been hastily executed, and is, in many instances, erroneous. The brig Lewis, of Philadelphia, and a slave ship with one hundred and twenty slaves on board, were lately wrecked on this island; the latter struck so suddenly that it was impossible to unchain a majority of the poor wretches, and a large number were drowned.

'At the beginning of last month I commenced to take an accurate survey of this island, and in the course of a few weeks I hope to have it entirely and accurately completed.'

'I feel myself inclined to give you a history of Anegada, about which I have collected several interesting facts, but my leisure will not permit me; I shall, however, take an early opportunity to do so.'

The description of the loss of the slaver as given by Mr. Schomburgh, is truly heart-rending; but we have no room to-day, to expatiate on the circumstances.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

An attempt was made on Monday night to rob the Butcher's and Drover's Bank, located in the Bowery, next to the corner of Grand street, which fortunately proved unsuccessful. It appears that the robbers entered the front door by means of false keys, and forced their way into the Directors' room, situated in the rear, by breaking open the door. They then proceeded to bore holes with an inch auger into the door leading into the Banking room, but finding it was lined with iron on the inside, they changed the scene of operations and commenced boring in the post at the side of the door, and finally succeeded in drawing the bolts and obtaining an entrance. The vault was then attacked, but after boring 5 or 6 holes in the door, which was covered with iron plate on the inside, and not succeeding, they proceeded to bore into the casing of the door, and were equally unsuccessful. From the extent of their operations it is evident that they must have been several hours in the building. The safety of the money was entirely owing to the security of the vault.

Gaz.

ERIE, [Penn.] Oct. 8, 1831.

Count Leon, of whom we published some account last week, arrived in this borough on Wednesday last, and took quarters at the Mansion House. His family and retainers number rising forty persons. We learn that the Count has not definitively determined upon a location.—He has had Rapp's settlement, near Pittsburgh, in view; but we are of opinion that he will not be able to find good land enough in a body to suit him, there: he wishes to obtain about 100,000 acres in a body, and settle it with emigrants from Belgium. The Count yet remains at the Mansion House. He is a plain, unostentatious man, and bids fair to become a popular American republican. Who knows but that Count Maximilian Leon may yet be a representative in the American congress?

The Albany papers notice some munificent donations made by the Count to charitable institutions in that city.

Observer.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.

Dibdel Holt, of Buffalo who recently murdered his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was arraigned for trial before the Erie Circuit, a few days since. The prisoner plead guilty, and although time was given for him, on reflection to amend, he persisted in his plea of guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 18th day of November.

Doctor E. Geddings, of South Carolina, has been elected Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Anne Arundel County Temperance Society, on Tuesday next, the 25th instant at the Court House, in Annapolis, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Punctual attendance is requested.

J. B. WEEMS, Secretary.

Oct. 20, 1m.

BREAD & BISCUIT BAKING, &c.

HENRY WEEKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a Store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business, in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞ Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

NEW GOODS.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a choice assortment of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, CLARET
BROWN & GREY
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

With a great variety of the richest and latest importations of

VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions; or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO—a neater and more general assortment, than before, of

GENTLEMAN'S STOCKS, COLLARS & SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Oct. 20. 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the Subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Cross Roads, near the Head of Severn, on Saturday the 5th day of November, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being, in Anne-Arundel County, called

LUG OX.

Containing Two Hundred and Two Acres of Land, more or less, being part of the Real Estate of Christopher Le Gant.

TERMS OF SALE,

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the purchase money, the Subscriber is authorised to execute a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Trustee.

October 20.

IN CHANCERY,

Oct. 17, 1831.

Ann Vilmot
vs.
Abraham Hurst, and the infant children of the said Abraham, and Mary Ann his late wife.

The object of this bill is to revive a certain suit in this court, heretofore instituted by the complainant against the defendant Abraham, and his then wife Mary Ann. This bill of revivor states, that the complainant heretofore filed her bill against the said defendants for relief and so forth, to which the said defendants answered, and other proceedings were had, until afterwards the said Mary Ann died, leaving her husband, and several infant children, her heirs at law, whose names and number are unknown to the complainant, and that the said Abraham and children now reside in some one of the western states beyond the limits of this State.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 19th day of November next, give notice to the said infant children to appear in this court on or before the 18th day of March next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid proceedings should not be revived against them and so forth.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 20, 1831.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books,

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct, 20.

ON 28th OCTOBER.

$30,000 DOLLARS, SPLENDID, VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP. LOTTERY, CLASS No. 19 for 1831.

To be drawn at Richmond, on the 28th of October, 1831.

66 NUMBER LOTTERY—19 DRAWN BALLOTS.

The following are the principal Prizes—

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$30,000
1 do.	of	20,000
1 do.	of	10,000
1 do.	of	5,000
20 do.	of	1,000
66 do.	of	500

Besides many of $100, $80, $50, &c. &c.

TICKETS $10—HALF $5—QUARTER $2 50
EIGHTH—$1 25

For Tickets or Shares, Address
R. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.

$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday last, the 14th instant, a Negro Woman named

NANCY,

about thirty four years of age, five feet two or three inches in height, flat face, dark complexion, with black freckles on her cheeks. Had on, when she absconded, a blue striped Domestic Frock, and took with her sundry other dresses. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in the city of Annapolis or Anne-Arundel county, and the above reward if taken out of the county. The above woman was purchased of John S. Sellman, Esq. and may probably be in his neighbourhood, as she has relations belonging to Mr. Sellman.

ADAM MILLER.

Oct. 20, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry E. Mayer, deceased, on Sandy Point,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

D. A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Oct. 13.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Alexander Duvall, at the suit of Robert B. Belt and Thomas H. Simmons, for the use of Mummy and Meredith, and Robert H. McPherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Duvall, in and to all that tract of land whereon he resides, containing two hundred and twelve acres of land more or less, called

PIG POINT,

or whatsoever name the same may be called; And I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House Door, in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of Sale.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, She'ff.

Oct. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William E. Bartlett, and Lewis Sutton, and two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court at the suit of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's County, and Robert H. M'Pherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Dr. James Tongue, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of said Tongue, in and to all that tract of land called

ELKTON HEAD MANOR,

Whereon the said Tongue resides; Also the following Negroes, one Negro Man named Dick, one ditto named Abraham, one ditto named Anthony, and one ditto named James; and I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale, & protect their interest.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, She'ff.

Oct. 20.

POSTSCRIPT

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The returns of the late election so far as received, give the following result:

For Council, seven for Jackson, five for Clay.

For Assembly, twenty-six for Jackson, nineteen for Clay. Two counties not heard from.

Balt. Rep.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hellespont, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 6th and London to the 5th September. The annexed extracts are from the Daily Advertiser.

The Russian armies appear to be advancing upon Warsaw without any effectual opposition, and there was a report that the city had surrendered. The only important information from that quarter will be found in the annexed extracts.

The affairs of Belgium appeared to be on the point of adjustment, and the French troops were about to be withdrawn.

The report of the breaking out of the cholera at Vienna was unfounded. This disease was abating at Pesth.—The state of health in St. Petersburgh continued to improve.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

We received last night French papers dated, Friday, and Dutch, Belgian, and Prussian papers to the date of yesterday. The whole of their interest centers in the notices which they contain respecting Poland, the actual situation and future prospects of which have now acquired additional importance, as it is manifest that almost every passing hour is a stride to the jail of its fate, whatever that may be. As to the critical and almost desperate condition of the general affairs of the brave, but unassisted, and apparently doomed, patriots, the total failure of their efforts to revolutionize Lithuania, the abortive issue of the attempt more recently made by Gen. Rozyski to rouse the peasants and organize the militia in the neighbourhood of Cracow, and the imminency of the peril which besets the capital, now that four hostile armies, unopposed, are radiating upon it from different points, these journals generally concur in their admission and accounts. The Messager des Chambres of Friday, states that the Russians were, by the last accounts, within three leagues of Warsaw, and that a crisis was inevitable. The Russian papers contained reports addressed by the Imperial Generals to their master, which gave to the transactions of the war the most gloomy aspect; their march is every where described as an uninterrupted triumph, and in some places their presence is said to have been hailed with satisfaction by the country people, who are worn out with the fatigues and exactions of the strife. These representations are, of course, greatly exaggerated; but the fact of the still gaining advance of the Russian army gives them but too colourable a plausibility.

The main body of the enemy, which is nearer to Warsaw, under Paskewitch, is stated in the Russian accounts to be about equal to that of the Poles, being 50.000 on either side; but the former has in its favour all the excitement arising from recent success in a number of small actions, and, besides, the sustaining prospect of approaching aid from the other columns which are coming to join it. The last hopes of Poland are intrusted to the compact body under the Commander In-Chief, the fortifications of Praga, the barricades of the streets, and the unconquerable spirit of 100,000 inhabitants, still determined, by all accounts to die in defence of their liberties.

The Polish Government has made an affecting appeal to all Europe against the shameful partiality, if not actual partizanship, which Prussia has shown towards the gigantic enemy throughout the war for their independence. By factitious sanatory arrangements, and Customhouse vexations, supplies of arms which would have been most useful to them were stopped; whilst, on the other hand, direct countenance and assistance were given to the Russian armies.—They complain bitterly of this interference, as calculated to rob them of all the fruits which they had a right to expect, after shedding so much of their blood in the unequal contest. The manifest is couched in terms of despondency.

The news from Belgium is satisfactory.—The Belgians have accepted the armistice, and there is a better prospect of arranging their differences with the Dutch by negotiation. It is thought that both parties will be required to assume less hostile attitudes towards each other in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, and that the King of Holland will be expected to reduce his army.

Morning Herald.

The Nuremburg Correspondent gives the following, under date of Berlin, Aug. 8th.—"The following is the information we have been able to collect as to the negotiations said to be going on between the Russians and the Poles:—Paskewitsch requires that Warsaw shall surrender at discretion. He engages his honour to obtain from the magnanimity of the Emperor a grant of every just demand. A general amnesty is to be published. Although many people at Warsaw are inclined to accept these conditions, no man has been found of sufficient courage to declare their acceptance in the name of the whole nation, for every one fears the fate of Gen. Gielgud, the popular party being in the highest state of excitement. The greater part have declared their resolution to die rather than submit to slavery, or a lengthened captivity in Russia or Siberia. The majority of the National Government entertains the same sentiments; therefore we must expect shortly a sanguinary and decisive battle under the walls of Warsaw."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, *and Professor of Moral Science.*

EDWARD SPARKS, M. D. *Professor of Ancient Languages.*

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. *Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.*

REV. JOHN DEHKER, A. M. *Professor of Grammar.*

CHARLES T. FLUSSER, *Professor of Modern Languages*

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.	Folsom's Livy Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
2d Term.	Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks. Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
3d Term.	Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.	Juvenal, (Leverett's.) Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)
2d Term.	Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian. Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
3d Term.	Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair. Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.) Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term	Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.
2d Term.	Tacitus.—(History.) Conick Sections. Chemistry, with Lectures.
3d Term.	Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.) Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts. Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.	Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures, Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin. Logick, and philosophy of the Mind
2d Term.	Astronomy—with Lectures. Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
3d Term.	Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.) Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principals and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim, upon of their own composition. The Classification which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department,	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes,	840 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes,	840 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes.	850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonals for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the second Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having numbered for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the *alumni* of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board.

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

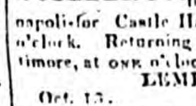
THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE.
ANNUAL RETROSPECT.
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.



THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock.

LEMI. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. REED, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. TECHENER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 20.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 20, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

(Church-Street, Annapolis.)

GOOD SEVEN SYSTEM.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS E, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday, the 27th day of October.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	500	is	500
1 of	300	is	300
1 of	200	is	200
4 of	100	is	400
5 of	50	is	250
10 of	20	is	200
20 of	10	is	200
100 of	5	is	500
150 of	3	is	450
10,000 of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes			$32,000

Oct. 6.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees of the several School Districts are requested, in preparing their reports, to conform, as far as practicable, to the "form of an Annual Report," contained in the "Laws and Forms respecting Primary Schools," lately published by order of the Levy Court.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 6.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, September 29. 1831.

IN conformity to a Resolution of the General Assembly, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationery mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1832.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

20 Reams Folio Post paper, different qualities.
80 Ditto 4 to Post do do
3 Ditto Fools Cap do
1 Ditto Demi do
2 Ditto Cartridge do
5000 Quills—different qualities
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles.
4 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Do. Black do.
12 Doz. Red Tape,
6 Do. Round Bobbin,
1 Gross Paste Boards,
1 Do. Sail Needles.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle, and Gazette, Baltimore; and the Examiner, and Herald, Frederick.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, at 12, M. (if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour,) on the premises, all that tract or

PARCEL OF LAND,

in Anne Arundel County, which was formerly the residence of Thomas Owens, deceased, and is now in the possession of Isaac Owens. The tract contains about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, of which about fifty are covered with very fine Timber. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Legrand, Mrs. Gott, and the heirs of Nicholas Owens, deceased; the land is very fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat and Tobacco. There are on the premises a

comfortable dwelling house and suitable out houses, two Tobacco Houses, and Barn, and an Orchard of choice fruit.

The sale will be made on credits of twelve, eighteen and twenty four months; the purchaser giving bonds with satisfactory security for payment of the said instalments as they become due, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Oct. 6, 4t.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that John C. Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year 1831, as astray trespassing upon his enclosures, a dark RED BULL, about two years old, white forehead, a streak of white under the belly, tail tipped with white, and is very vicious.

Given under my hand,

WILLIAM BAKER DORSEY.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Oct. 6.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

[illegible]

BE must draw, gross, at least one half of the money invested.

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
4	100	is	400
5	50	is	250
10	20	is	200
20	10	is	200
100	5	is	500
150	3	is	450
10,000	2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, S. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

☞ where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than in any other office.

**Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 22d day of October next, all

The Personal Estate

Of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of One Sorrel Mare, Four Head of Cattle, some Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—

For all sums of ten dollars and upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept 29.

Anne-Arundel County, set.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only, and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause if, any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 28. 3m

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber one of the justices of the Orphans court, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given, security, for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said act and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 23, 83 3m

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn River, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Cologues, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED.

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sep. 8. 6w

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

Sept. 1.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1831. NO. 43

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Summer and Winter Hours—by H. G. Bell.

THE UNCLE.

I had an uncle once—a man
Of threescore years and three—
And when my reason's dawn began,
He'd take me on his knee,
And often talk whole winter nights,
Things that seemed strange to me.

He was a man of gloomy mood,
And few his converse sought;
But it was said in solitude
His conscience with him wrought,
And there before his mental eye,
Some hideous vision brought.

There was not one in all the house
Who did not fear his frown,
Save I, a little careless child,
Who gambol'd up and down,
And often peep'd into his room,
And pluck'd him by the gown.

I was an orphan and alone—
My father was his brother,
And all their lives I knew that they
Had fondly lov'd each other;
And in my uncle's room there hung
The picture of my mother.

There was a curtain over it,
'Twas in a darken'd place,
And few or none had ever look'd
Upon my mother's face,
Or seen her pale expressive smile
Of melancholy grace.

One night, I do remember well—
The wind was howling high,
And through the ancient corridors
It sounded drearily—
I sat and read in that old hall,
My uncle sat close by.

I read, but little understood
The words upon the book,
For with a side-long glance I mark'd
My uncle's fearful look,
And saw how all his quiv'ring frame
With strong convulsions shook.

A silent terror o'er me stole,
A strange unusual dread,
His lips were white as bone, his eyes
Sunk far down in his head;
He gaz'd on me, but 'twas the gaze
Of the unconscious dead.

Then suddenly he turn'd him round,
And drew aside the veil
That hung before my mother's face—
Perchance my eyes might fail,
But ne'er before that face to me
Had seem'd so ghastly pale.

"Come hither boy!" my uncle said—
I started at the sound,
'Twas choked and stifled in his throat,
And hardly utterance found—
"Come hither boy!" then fearfully
He cast his eyes around.

"That lady was thy mother once,
Thou wert her only child—
O God! I've seen her when she held
Thee in her arms and smiled;
She smil'd upon thy father;—boy,
'Twas that which drove me wild!

"He was my brother; but his form
Was fairer far than mine;
I grudged not that,—he was the prop
Of our ancestral line,
And manly beauty was to him
A token and a sign.

"Boy! I had lov'd her too,—say more
'Twas I who lov'd her first;
For months—for years—the golden thought
Within my soul was nurs't;
He came—he conquer'd—they were wed—
My air-blown bubble burst!

"Then on my mind a shadow fell,
And evil hopes grew rife,
The damning thought stuck in my heart,
And cut me like a knife,
That she, whom all the days I lov'd,
Should be another's wife!

"By Heaven! it was a fearful thing
To see my brother now,
And mark the placid calm which sat
Forever on his brow,
That seemed in bitter scorn to say,
"I am more lov'd than thou!"

"I left my home—I left the land,—
I cross'd the raging sea;
In vain, in vain—where'er I turned,
My memory went with me;
My whole existence night and day
In memory seemed to be.

"I came again, I found them here—
Thou'rt like thy father boy,—
He doted on that pale face there;
I've seen them kiss and toy,
I've seen him lock'd in her fond arms
Wrapt in delirious joy.

"He disappear'd—draw nearer, child—
He died—no one knew how;
The murder'd body ne'er was found;
The tale is hush'd up now;
But there was one who rightly guess'd
The hand that struck the blow.

"It drove her mad, yet not his death—
No—not his death alone,
For she had clung to hope when all
Knew well that there was none;
No, boy! it was a sight she saw
That froze her into stone.

"I am thy uncle child,—why stare
So frightfully aghast?
The arras moves, but know'st thou not
'Tis nothing but the blast;
I too have had my fears like these;
But such vain fears are past,

"I'll show thee what thy mother saw,
I feel 'twill ease my breast.
And this wild tempest-laden night,
Suits with the purpose best:
Come hither—then hast often sought
To open this old chest.

"It has a secret spring,—the touch
Is known to me alone;"

Slowly the lid is raised, and now—
"What see you that you groan
So heavily?—that thing is but
A bare ribb'd skeleton."

A sudden crash—the lid fell down—
Three strides he backwards gave,
"O God! it is my brother's self
Returning from the grave!
His grasp of lead is on my throat—
Will no one help or save?"

That night they laid me on his bed,
In raving madness lost;
He gnash'd his teeth, and with wild oaths
Blasphemed the Holy Ghost;
And, ere the light of morning broke,
A sinner's soul was lost.

From the Broom County (N. Y.) Courier.

A PROFLIGATE'S LAST MONTH.

The moon was throwing her silvery lustre waning from the approach of morning upon the sleeping city of Montreal, and here and there some melancholy bird was singing its farewell to the night, and still a male and female tarried in a retired balcony of the suburbs. The balcony overlooked a beautiful garden, where early exotic flowers were already beginning to scent the air, and was itself shaded by lofty evergreens so thick, that the moon could only occasionally look upon the majestic brow of Ralph De Forest, and the light form and lovely countenance of Amelia, his betrothed and his victim.

"I am happy to-night, Ralph," said she as she twined a lock of his hair around her taper finger, "for you are with me, and nature, which I love next to you, is so calm and beautiful. And there is my own bright star, peeping at us between the branches of the locust. Oh! Ralph, I wish that we were there! And the birds are singing so sweetly!—They always sing to me when I walk here to await your coming; but then I do not love their music, it is so sad."

"Yes, Amelia, nature is beautiful to-night," replied De Forest, as he kissed a starting tear from her eye, "and yourself the most beautiful of her creations. But see you not the stars grow pale and paler, and the eastern horizon is brightening? I must away—but soon shall see you again, love."

The pale, cold brow of the maid dropped wearily upon his bosom—she spoke not during the hasty farewell, and repeated promise of quick return, nor moved, even when her lover's step died away in the distant aisle of the garden; and the bright sun found her as he had left her, and kissed the dew of the night from her bright cheek, and awoke her to herself. She pined a hopeless solitary week, and died.

Ralph De Forest voluntarily left his betrothed forever, and the next hour, apparently full of mirth and repartee, mounted horse with as gay a companion as himself, and started lazily on for the dissipation of the south. They designed to lounge along through the valley of the St. Lawrence to Niagara, and eventually into the southern cities of the United States.

Some few days of cloudless skies and nights of Italian splendour if not of softness passed away, and found the two travellers enjoying the society and feasts of some old friends in Kingston. Ralph, to be sure, occasionally thought upon the ruin he had wrought in the breast of her who had trusted to him; and at times the remembrance was so painful, that he almost succeeded in cheating himself into the belief, that he should one day return, and make glad with his presence the heart his baseness had desolated. But he was a reckless fellow, the gayest of the gay; and though a profligate, still possessed of health and wealth, with a disposition to tax each to the utmost, in pursuit of that gilded chimera, pleasure.

A week was sufficient to pall him of the hospitality and amusements of Kingston, and together with his friend he proceeded towards York, through the beautiful and picturesque country that skirts the northern waters of Lake Ontario. It was at the period of the late war between the United States and G. Britain. Kingston was in daily expectation of an attack from the American troops at Sacket's Harbour, in conjunction with the naval forces of Commodore Chauncy. All was activity upon the Canadian shore—men were concentrating, the bodies of light-horse on the look-out, scouring the coast.

Near noon of the first day after leaving Kingston, De Forest and his companion fell in with some fifteen or twenty horsemen, with whose officers an agreeable acquaintance was formed; and soon, together, they alighted at a small village for refreshment. Bar-room, hall, and parlour of the inn were thrown open for their accommodation, and an hour of convivial that followed, seasoned with wit and wine.—All with them was merriment; but near by was a little party which mingled not with them.

It consisted of three of the aborogines of the country, an Indian, and two native women. These were grave, as is the habit of their race, and occupied a retired corner, careless of what passed around them, partaking of slight food and sipping at ale. At first sight, they were evidently of a grade superior to the common natives. They were neatly, and indeed, richly attired, after the Indian fashion, with profusion of beads curiously wrought into various articles of their dress, which were also adorned with heavy ornaments of silver. The Indian himself was tall and well formed, considerably advanced in years, and as he conversed with his women in a low guttural tone, there was nothing peculiar in his appearance, save a dark and somewhat restless eye. One of the females might have been his wife, the other his daughter, a small fair native, with beautiful long shining hair, black as her sparkling eyes.

As De Forest and his friends were about to depart, this little group caught their attention, and the former exclaimed—"Eh! Colonel, a prize, by Jupiter. There are eyes and shape for you, that no one need be ashamed to own."

The young woman to whom allusion was made, cast her eyes to the floor with a native bashfulness, but immediately raised them for an instant, and took a timorous survey of the approaching gentlemen. Her dress was so disposed as to show off her fair form to good advantage. It was of light calico, extending to the knee, and confined around the waist by a broad rich belt of wampum, such as the kinfis of the land wore in the days of old.—The wrists were circled with clasps of silver, the throat and bosom were confiled by broaches, and ornamented with beads and shells of the colour and brilliance of pearls; and her little feet were incased in a pair of beautifully wrought moccasins.

The colonel addressed the Indian as one he had previously met, while De Forest, his eye luminous with wine, bespoke the attention of the women.

"Hah! my girl of the woods,' said he, "didst know thy feet are prettier than the forest flowers they are accustomed to tread on—*thine eyes* ——"

"She no understand Inglis," interrupted the elderly woman.

"Well, d——n me!" continued he "there is a language understood by all, white or black—and from the wench to the queen.—"Eh! my girl," added he, chucking her chin, know'st the language of the lips?"

"Off, rascal of a white"—shouted the old Indian, as he suddenly sprung forward, and thrust his tall powerful frame between his daughter and insult. "The hen defends her brood; and the nestling of the red skin is safe with her father."

De Forest gave back from the unexpected onset, and the Indian had time to fold his arms quietly upon his breast, before receiving the blow which followed from the clenched hand of the indignant and inconsiderate Englishman: There was a single shout, quick, loud and shrill; and the glance of a knife was seen as the arm of the savage circled round his head, and bent towards the breast of De Forest; when the Colonel, with quick movement of his sheathed sword, turned the blow aside, and the soldiers rushed up to the affray. The Indian stood calmly before them.—He showed no expression of anger or disappointment; but there was a difference between him and the humble native of a moment before. He had now the bearing of the chief; and seemed calculated for command, rather than obedience; and his eye was changed from what it had been. Its main characteristic was its power of penetration. I have felt it upon me, years since, when age should have dimmed its lustre; but even then, when excited, it was not like an eye of earth. Its keenness was insupportable—it looked into, and read the very depth of the soul De Forest quailed before it, and the soldiers as they caught it, drew back a step.

The affray however was ended; the savage was overwhelmed by the number of the whites, and the young Englishman contented himself with abusive language towards the offensive natives, he had so deeply insulted. No one attached farther importance to the affair, and fifteen minutes after, De Forest and his travelling companion were pursuing their journey, and leisurely reviewing the events which had just transpired.

Three or four days passed off, and they came nigh to York. De Forest knew not that any danger threatened him—that his footsteps were dogged, and his path repeatedly crossed, by a foe as untiring and unrelenting when bound on an office of destruction, as faithful on an errand of love. In fact though unnoticed by these he pursued, an Indian enveloped in a blanket, with nothing about him to distinguish him to a casual eye, from others of his race upon the Lake shore, kept on the same direction with themselves, sometimes before and again in the rear, in the woods when it could be so, and frequently they passed him within a few rods. In all, though his black hair was streaked with white, and age had partially withered his brow, he was untiring, and stopped not for food, and rarely for drink; and one seeking him through the whole, would not have guessed his errand, unless he had met the eye of the savage as he paused for a moment in some thicket, to mark with greater certainty his victim as he passed.

It was the spring of 1813. As we have said before, considerable alarm was felt at this time in Canada, in anticipation of an attack from the American forces—Kingston, however, was considered most in danger; and to that place every eye was directed, when on the morning following the arrival of De Forest and his companion at York, the American fleet was discovered driving against the wind, but a short distance off the harbour of the town. The British commander, General Sheaffe, in person took vigorous measures to oppose the landing; and De Forest, full of loyalty, and thirsting for adventure, volunteered his services in the field.

Some hours passed after the squadron was first seen, before, owing to the adverse wind it was able to near the shore, and then only at point some distance from the town. As the boats approached the shore, bearing Forsyth's gallant corps of Riflemen, the British and Indians, drawn up under cover of a deep wood, were silent and motionless as though they were statues, as immoveable as the trees with which they were mingled. But as the first prow grated upon the sand, the signal was given—there was a slight movement—light streaks of blue flame glanced among the boughs—a rattling volley with shouts, broke the mortal stillness which usually precedes the tumult, and several sullen plunges from the boats into the Lake, showed that the shot had told. Forsyth leaped upon the shore, followed by his men, and the glancing of his sword as it waved above him, and of his eyes as he cheered his followers, equally vouched for the strength and fearlessness of his heart. His lines were instantly formed, and the quick sharp crack of the rifle, which followed, answered well to British hearts the discharge which had preceded

The eye of the American rifleman is trained to its duty equally with his hands; and as volley followed volley, the British ranks fared hard, until the smoke rolling from either side met, and moving sluggishly in detached and varying masses, partially hid the combatants from each other's view.

Then it was that an Indian, decked out and painted after the strange and fearful manner of the warriors of his race, suddenly made his appearance in the American ranks, seized the rifle of a fallen soldier; and rushed into the heart of the engagement.

Meanwhile the heroic General Pike, landed a second detachment from the ships; the Britons faltered, rallied again and gave a general discharge, and fled for their fortifications.

De Forest, during the contest had shown that he was no coward. He had repeatedly exposed himself in carrying the orders of Gen. Sheaffe to the extremes of the lines, and now at the termination of the engagement, he found himself flying with the rest, from a foe, that as an Englishman, he was previously more than half inclined to despise. Chafing with these feelings, he had nearly cleared the woods, when he was suddenly brought to a stand, by a tall and powerful savage, who sprang in before him, and brought a rifle at half rest within two yards of his breast. Those who were near, occupied with their own safety, passed on. The Indian bent his eye upon De Forest, and it was enough—though his exterior was so much changed, the young man knew him for the native he had wronged.

"Dog of a pale face," said the Indian, when he saw he was recognized, "is thy heart black as thy skin is white that thou shouldst strike a warrior and a Chief—that shouldst mock the daughter of a Chief? The blow is here" continued he pointing to his breast, "and the warrior of a hundred battles must hang his head like a pale face when his squaw is wroth—The white skin must die; and the eagle will fly over his carcase, and leave it to the vulture and the crow."

De Forest stood mute from the imminence of his danger. He broke from the Basilisk eye of his foe for a breath, and half cast his own on either side in search of succour. The savage understood the movement and with a look of contempt threw his rifle from him and exclaimed, "Coward! the red skin gives thee a chance—use it for thy life!"

De Forest did not hesitate—he raised his sword, but his agile foe evaded his headlong thrust, and with a bound sprung his guard. Even so for my folly I must die, bitterly thought the Englishman, as with a desperate effort he succeeded in parrying the murderous tomahawk from his head, and threw his arms around the body of his adversary. Both were powerful of frame, and with clenched teeth and distorted countenances, they interlocked their limbs, as for a death struggle: when suddenly a tumult of voices broke in upon them and again De Forest was rescued from the vengeance which awaited him. His enemy was disarmed; and made prisoner.

The day passed off. The heroic and chivalrous Pike, had fallen a sacrifice at the shrine of Liberty, and died, if he must die, as he would have wished victorious and reclining upon the banners of the conquered. There was a sublimity in his death which can only be felt.

Ralph De Forest with the party which had rescued him, occupied a farm-house some miles from York. In an out-house adjoining, alone and guarded, was the sullen savage who had sought his life. This night was not given to revelry. The tired soldiers were stretched out through the rooms, with the exception of the sentinels, who were thickly stationed within and around the house, and every precaution was taken to guard against surprise.

Twelve o'clock came and all was quiet.—One was near at hand, when the Indian slowly and noiselessly protruded his body from an aperture in the wall of his prison, where he had succeeded in loosening a board. When fairly in the open air, he paused, and cast a quick, inquiring glance around, and then sunk down completely within the shadow of the building. The moon was full, yet shining with little lustre. She was struggling on her solitary course, through the immense piles of white and half transparent clouds; and occasionally the fleecy masses would gather around, and combining, for a minute or two succeeded in completely overpowering her sickly and uncertain light.

It was at such a moment that the savage, drawing himself at length upon the ground, noiseless and serpent like, gained the wall of the farm house. Quickly, and in the same position, hugging the base of the building, he passed a centinel, and before the lazy moon could open her eye upon him, gained the shaded side. Here he pursued his plan with less danger of detection, and found little difficulty in avoiding another sentinel, watchful for naught but sleep, and admitted himself by a slight door into the rear of the dwelling. Then, as though by instinct, he sought out a flight of steps leading to the second story, and a moment after, stood by the side of a bed, in a small chamber, where two lay sleeping. They were De Forest and the Commandant Officer of the party.

The eye of the savage lit up with even more than its accustomed fires, as he surveyed his victim, once more so completely within his power. He extended his right arm over him, with the bared blade in his hand, and yet paused as though in anticipation, to glut the ferocity of his nature. De Forest slept not calmly—his mind was evidently wandering, and as the pale moon for an instant shone in brighter than was her wont, there was a fearful expression upon his features. He muttered in his sleep—"Amelia—Amelia, dead?—Say not so; I will go back. Weep not, love,—I will be with you soon. Dead?—Oh no—no—no! The savage is on me.—Save me—save me!—Dear, where are you?"—He awoke.

The Indian still stood unmoved, and watched him as he opened his eyes, and gradually become conscious of the danger which was upon him. De Forest shuddered, and sunk deeper within the bed. He rubbed his eyes, and again looked, as though he doubted if he were not still dreaming but over him stood the savage:—that Basilisk gaze he knew, even in the night, for in darkness that eye had more than the power of the wild cat's:—and the naked knife was above him. The Indian spoke. His tone was that of a whisper, deep and guttural, and distinct upon the ear of his listener as the peals of a bell.

"Amelia!" said he, "you do well to think of her. She is dead."

De Forest started, and his lips were opening to echo the word, but a motion of the savage intimidated him, as he slowly added, "and her murderer must follow her. The glory of a Chief is lost by the blow of a white. He must die." De Forest by this time had collected his scattered faculties.—He full well saw his danger, and concentrating every energy of mind and body, he made a sudden spring to avert it. But the savage had not delayed so long, were his prey insecure. With his left hand he brought him back at his length upon the bed; and with speed of light his right descended, and the glittering blade sunk to the hilt in the heart of the victim. A shuddering shriek announced the fact; which was followed by loud, long and repeated shouts from the deep cavernous chest of the savage, which rung for miles through the valley.

A moment sufficed to burst the window from its frame, and before the companion of the unhappy De Forest could collect himself sufficiently to throw any impediment in the way, the Indian leapt twenty feet upon the ground. There was the report of fire arms from the startled sentinels; but their shots were ineffectual, and all rushed into the house in wonder and alarm, to inquire into the mysterious circumstances.

De Forest was already dead and all surmise upon the subject, ranged far from truth, and even probability; until a veteran soldier who had stood apart, apparently stupified through the whole of the inquiry, recovered in a measure and addressed them.

"I am the oldest among you, fellow soldiers," said he, "but in all my campaigns, and they are not few, have I ever met with any thing so passing strange before. I cant tell you, I believe, who it is that has done this deed—the cause I know not. The cry we have just heard, so wild and more than human you will all say can never, by any one of you, be forgotten. I have heard it once before, thirty and odd years back, in the American revolution. It is the war-cry of Abram Antone, the Oneida Chief."

ADVENTURE OF A WHALE.

North Pacific Ocean, Lat. 2 50, *Long.* 94 30, *April* 18.

To the Editor of the Weekly Messenger:

Dear Sir—If my expectations, when last I wrote you from California, had been realized, I should have been, before this, on my homeward bound passage; but Providence has otherwise decreed. For five months we saw not the spout of a sperm whale, and it was not until within ten days past that we have heard the joyful sound from the mast head of "There she blows!" Our boat put off, and we succeeded in making prizes of two small whales; since which we have been very successful. The ship's company have been in excellent spirits highly elated with the idea of soon completing our cargo, and then shaping our course towards our native land.—But we have this day met with a serious incident, which has changed our calculation altogether.

You wished me to give you an account of the grand South Sea sport of killing a whale. As the accident to which I have made allusion occurred in a battle with one of these monsters of the briny deep, I will gratify

your request by narrating, in a simple manner, the transactions of this day.

At day-light, as usual, our mast-head was manned, and about 7 o'clock we heard the cry of "There she blows!" All on deck listened to hear the cry repeated, that they might feel an assurance of a sperm whale being in sight. In a few moments the well known cry was repeated, and reiterated a number of times. The officer on deck inquired, "Where away?" - Right ahead," sir, was the reply.—"How far off?" "about three miles, headed right athwart us—I can see his hump—it is an old soldier, sir.' This phrase is used by whalemen to designate a large whale.

Now a scene of bustle and confusion presents itself; some going aft and others preparing the boats for the expected encounter. "There goes flukes," is heard from a dozen voices aloft; which implies that the whale has sounded. A large whale remains under water from forty minutes to one hour, but, when on the surface, and when not alarmed, spouts about once in every thirty seconds and remains above, going at the rate of four miles to the hour, for ten or twenty minutes. At times they are motionless, with the exception of the movements made in spouting, which is a gentle elevation of the head "There she blows!" "Where—where?" asks the captain, in a hurried tone. "About two miles off our lee beam, sir." Haul up the mainsail; lay the topsail to the mast; down with your helm; let the ship come to the wind." The helm is instantly put to lee. The ship come up dashing the spray majestically from her bows, until checked by the action of the wind against the mainsail. "Is all ready for lowering?" asks the captain. "All ready," is the reply.

After descending to the deck, the Captain points out to the officers, the direction in which the whale is going, and gives such orders as the case requires. The boats are lowered; the whale has sounded before the boats touch the water, and each one steers as judgment dictates in regard to the supposed course of the whale. To-day the Captain's boat was within a short distance when the whale made its appearance, and every nerve was strained to get along side before it sounded. "Pull, my good fellows, pull away!" was often repeated. "Lay back, every man! A few more like this chap ahead, and we will bid adieu to the Pacific. Stretch hard, every one of you; a few more strokes, and she is ours; pull hard, I tell you.

At this momentous time, every one feels the importance of strict obedience. Some, who have not been accustomed to the deadly battle with the monsters of the deep, pull with heavy hearts, dreading the moment of attack, while those who have been long in the business feel less dread—although a strange sensation creeps through every bosom, as the sea looks black with the bulk of an unwieldly monster, whogoes down to the oozy ocean caves, then rises to the regions of day, and spouts out his pent breath towards heaven.—A chill of dread comes over the hardiest bosom:—

When he raises up himself, the mighty are afraid
By reason of breakings they purify themselves.
The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold;
The spear, the dart, nor the habergeon,
He esteemeth iron as straw,
And brass as rotten wood.—*Job.*

But—the boat gains fast. It is now alongside—The word from the Captain to the boat steerer is "stand up!" which is done, his hands resting upon his harpoon. Now he raises it, as if he would plunge it deep into the whale, but a motion from the captain deters him. The whale lies spouting, with little motion. The boat's head is laid towards him; the word is given—"Give it to her, solid my boys!" Two harpoons were darted into the whale; it reared, plunged, and was lost to the sight.

The other boats were seen coming to our relief, and the whale rose again in sight. "Haul line—haul line, haul I tell you; we will kill her before the other boats get up," says the Captain. Every man hauled as for his life, the whale going through the water very rapidly. We had approached our object within a few feet, and the Captain was in the attitude of darting his lance, when the whale made a sudden halt, which brought the boat in contact with his head. In an instant the jaw was elevated, and as quickly fell again, which stove the boat in pieces. While the other boats, which were at some distance, approached for our relief, we were some of us clinging to the shattered fragments of the boat, and some of us swimming in the water. We were rescued, and immediately carried to the ship.—One of the crew, a young man from New Hampshire, had his leg broken in three places, and the flesh torn and mangled in a horrid manner.

After our arrival at the ship, and our first care to the wounded man, whom we placed in as comfortable situation as our circumstances would permit, we saw the waist boat engaged in perilous conflict with the enemy who had wrecked us. After a bloody battle of two hours, they succeeded in killing the "old soldier."

On account of our wounded man, we leave this for the Sandwich Islands. It will be a miracle, if he should survive. From this accident our voyage will be lengthened at least four months. J. C. P.

It may not be generally known that the Marquis de la Fayette, the father of the present Marquis, was a Colonel in the French army, and fell in the battle of Minden, in 1759, in which fight the German and English troops were commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The Marchioness was left pregnant, and the posthumous child was the present Marquis.

Benjamin Pettingill, of Salisbury, (N. H.) a revolutionary soldier, 74 years old, states in the N. H. Patriot, that he has just made a journey to Illinois and Kentucky and back, 2179 miles, in 52 days.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Courier.

Late from Europe.

Insurrection in Lisbon; Revolt in the Russian Provinces—Passage of the Reform Bill in Committee—Rerignation of Skrzynecki—Dembinski Assumes the Command of the Polish Army.

Our News schooner the "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship Birmingham Capt. Harris, yesterday at half past 10 o'clock, about 90 miles east of Sandy Hook: Capt. Harris sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of September, and has politely furnished us with Liverpool papers of that date, London of the 8th, and Lloyd's shipping list to the latest dates.

It will be perceived that the rumor of divisions in the Polish Councils are confirmed, and that Skrzynecki is no longer at the head of the army. The Times of the 6th Sept. says—The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburgh mail, are full of deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by Gens. Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming, the command of the Patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself proposes, while fighting in their ranks, to set them an example of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, & of unconquerable zeal & courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm.

But we have heard it hinted, even by those of his own countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for occasions which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprizes.

A revolution had broken out in Lisbon in favour of Donna Maria, but was suppressed by the troops of the tyrant Miguel.

Many of the provinces of Russia, as also the greater part of Hungary, are in revolt; and some faint hopes are entertained that these movements may yet give encouragement to the Poles, and once more unite them against their oppressors. The spirit of the army, by some accounts, is said to be unbroken.

The Duchess of Kent has refused to attend the coronation of King William. That event was to have taken place on the 8th of Sept, the date of our latest paper.

The French troops are returning from Belgium.

London, Sept. 8.—At length the Reform Bill has passed the committee. The report is to be brought up on Tuesday next, when the debate upon the general measure will be renewed.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 8.

INSURRECTION AT LISBON.

Capt. Rolston, of the brig Ann Paley, which arrived at this port from Lisbon last night, called upon us after midnight, and politely favoured us with the following important intelligence:—

On Sunday evening of the 21st ult. at ten o'clock the 4th regiment of infantry, at Capo de Rie barracks, turned out and declared for Donna Maria II. A cadet of the regiment went to the commanding officer and demanded the regiment colours, which were refused and, in the act of drawing his sword, the cadet run him through the body, and took the colours. Part of this regiment not thinking themselves sufficiently strong, or that matters were not well concerted, refused to accompany their comrades, and only 400 (about one half of them) undertook the task of overturning Don Miguel and the tyranical government. They proceeded through the different streets, with their colours flying, and band playing the constitutional hymn; and as they passed through, the people in general, from the windows cheered them with Viva Donna Maria, Don Pedro, Villa Flor, &c. They sent detachments to several of the barracks, part of whom only turned out. They marched to the Rocia square, where they were soon surrounded by different regiments of infantry and cavalry. The 7th cavalry charged them, but was repulsed, and gave way to the 4th regiment, who maintained their ground to the last, not having a single ball cartridge left. Don Miguel, on hearing of the rising of the troops, shut himself in Belem Castle, his staff went to reconnoitre, and some shots were fired at them, and the Conde de St. Martino, and the Baron de Befura, were shot, as it was supposed taken for Don Miguel, being like him in stature. After all was over, Don Miguel came from the Castle and rode through the city at the head of his staff. The reports of the killed and wounded are various, it is stated to be 150 to 200 men. By daylight or a little after, 374 of the 4th regt. were sent prisoners on board of the St. Sebastian hulk.

The Gazette of 25th ult. shews that the tyrant intends to lose no time in putting his absolute power into execution. It contains a decree for the immediate trial, or rather execution without trial, before a military commission, of all who have taken part in the insurrection.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

German, Dutch and Brussels papers to the date of yesterday were last night received. Their contents generally, possess but little interest; and as regards Poland, in particular for which it is impossible not to feel at this moment a painful anxiety—their barrenness is absolutely disappointing. Of Rudiger and the victory which was claimed over him, we find not a word, and we have reason to believe that nothing more is known than has been already published. We find it stated under the head of Berlin, the 1st of September, according to the latest accounts from the head quarters of the Russian Imperial army, they were still at Nadwornyn on the 23d, and the out-posts were about four wrests (two English miles and a half) from Warsaw. Since the late events nothing farther has taken place. The first division of the troops which General Krutz, is bringing to join the Field Marshal had already passed the Vistula.

From Vienna, of the 25th August, there is a vague and improbable report, that Prince Radziwill has been sent as Plenipotentiary from the Polish National Government to the Russian head quarters, to negotiate a peace. "But," says the Vienna editor, "upon what basis the negotiation can be carried on is difficult to guess, as the Emperor of Russia, in his proclamation, again requires implicit submission—unless we suppose that Count Paskerwitch is furnished with special instructions and unlimited powers to conclude a peace. If we believe the assurances of several eminent merchants who are usually well informed, the Poles require of the Russian Commander the same terms that, at the commencement of the revolution, under Chlopicki they submitted to the Emperor, and which were then refused. But it is said that the present proposals of the Poles differ from the former, that they no longer protest against having Russian troops in the kingdom but only require that their number shall be equal to that of the Polish national army; adding, that these Russian troops shall be under the exclusive command of the Russian General, who shall be subject to a Viceroy chosen by the Polish nation, and confirmed by the Emperor, and receive orders from him. Another rumor, equally improbable is given from Coblentz, that the Polish Prince Radziwill is appointed Viceroy of Poland, under the sovereignty of Russia, and that hostilities are suspended on both sides. But the truth seems to be, that from the close investment of Warsaw by the Russians nothing was known at Berlin of the true position of the capital or of the armies.

The Brussels papers testify to the great exertions which the king and the war department are making to restore discipline and efficiency to the army, two qualities in which it must be confessed it has proved itself lamentably deficient. The conference of the great powers appear to be assuming a more decided tone every day with respect to Belgium, now we suppose that there no longer appears any fear of it making itself troublesome A new protocol, it is said, has been agreed upon, and would shortly be published, in which the Belgians would be required to come to terms with Holland, and to cease forever all interference with the internal government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. But this province has already returned members to the approaching senate. The elections generally have proved favourable to the government. These papers contain some distressing details of the injury done to private property, by the system of inundation which the Dutch are charged with having unnecessarily, and vindictively had recourse to, in the neighborhood of Capitalem-Dam. The losses sustained by private and innocent individuals, are said to be immense. The following are extracts.

M. Sylvan de Weyer, our Ambassador at London, has made an application for all papers and documents deposited in the archives of Congress relative to the debt, to the boundaries, and to the budget of the late kingdom of the Netherlands. Several clerks are employed in it.

London September 7.—We received yesterday the Paris papers of Sunday, and the Messenger des Chambres dated Monday. We extract the following:—

From the Journal du Commerce.

Paris, September 3.—The question of the Gr. Duchy of Luxemburg, is again revived, as our readers may have seen from the two documents taken from the Belgian Journals; but the following is most serious. It is announced that on the 30th of August, the Diet of the German Confederation, had a sitting, and that Baron Munch Bellinhausen, President of the Diet, and Representative of Austria, made a motion proposing that the Diet should inquire whether it did not become its dignity to put an end to the provisional situation of the Grand Duchy; and that it was decided, by a majority of 9 to 8, that there were grounds to occupy the Grand Duchy by the troops of the German Confederation. Expresses are to be sent immediately to acquaint the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin with this determination.

We find the following article in the Semaphore of Marseilles:—"It is said that immediately after the resignation of Mr. Arnavon, sixty captains and other officers will also give theirs. It is also said, that all these resignations are caused by the reorganization of the National Guard. If this organization should take place, it will be an additional element to civil war."

The same journal says, in another article;—Let the Governors reflect well; Marseilles is the point to which the eyes of the whole south is turned. Let civil war break out at Marseilles, and it will soon be in the Var, and at Vaucluse, in the Gaud and the Herault. The Carlists are organized; their Chiefs are appointed; they break out from time to time, to give signs of life to their adepts, and to feel the ground. The Dutchess of Berri is at Mossa; Charles the Tenth has just arrived there with a train of six carriages, if the letters from Genoa speaks the truth. A steamboat is engaged, ready to put to sea in a moment's notice; the coasts of Province are not too well guarded, and in many places the exiles of Holyrood would find friends; thanks to the gentleness of the Director General of the Customs.

"It is necessary that the Southern Departments should be well governed. Men of pure intentions and well disposed towards the government, are not sufficient—they must be cast into a mould of brass, and their souls ought to be as strongly tempered as those of the most remarkable citizens of ancient times or of our days."

From the Moniteur of Sunday, 4th Sept.

The army of the north, which entered Belgium to defend her independence and neutrality, which were guaranteed by the great powers, returns to France. A division commanded by Gen. Barrois, about 12,000 strong, will remain momentarily upon the Belgic territory, at the demand and at the disposal of King Leopold. The head quarters of Marshal Gerard and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, will be transferred to Maubeuge, where a camp will be formed behind and near that town.

From the Temps of Sunday.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

A terrible revolt has broken out in the Russian military colonies. They speak of frightful massacres of Generals and officers. This event, intelligence of which reached the government last evening by a courier of the Duke of Montemart, may have a great influence upon the fate of Poland.

From the Constitutionel of Sept. 3d.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—From the Augsburg Gazette. Yesterday's courier brought the intelligence that after the Poles had been unable to maintain the position on the Bzura, and had therefore, abandoned all their intrenchments at Blorris, and after the proposal of Skrzynecki to negociate with the Russians had been baffled by the Revolutionary party, and the Russians had advanced within a mile (five miles) of Warsaw, the Polish army ventured on the 8th, to leave the city, in order to give battle. Before all the troops had taken their position, a smart action of cavalry took place, in which the whole of the Polish cavalry was defeated and broken, and driven towards the city, when a popular tumult ensued—furious bands of rioters traversed the streets—General Jankowski and Bukowski (who had been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy brought against them) were dragged from their houses, and hanged, and it is said that about 50 persons lost their lives. The government found itself compelled to deprive General Dembinski of the chief command, which he was, however, obliged to assume again, contrary to his inclination, a few hours afterwards.

Warsaw is now invested on all sides within the distance of 2¼ English miles, and the news of its capitulation is expected.

The Constitutionel subjoins a long note, to point out the discrepancies between the account and the letter dated from Warsaw, 17th August, in the Prussian State Gazette, which assigns the 15th and 16th as the days when the alleged riots took place.

The Messager des Chambres mentions this article from the Augsburg Gazette, and adds "We learn, from other German papers, that prince Czartoryski, and the late General in Chief Skrzynecki, are gone to the Russian camp, and remain there, either to treat, or to find an asylum against the popular movements, which overturn their authority."

Vienna, Aug. 23.—We are still in anxious expectation of news from Poland. Considering how near the hostile armies are to each other, it really seems that the pause in the military operations must be caused by negociations. Private letters affirm that they are already far advanced, and must soon come to a conclusion. It is also affirmed that in case of an arrangement between the belligerent parties on the basis of the independence of Poland, Prince Czartoryski will be placed at the head of the government, in the name of the Emperor of Russia. If this should really happen, it would be a new proof of the magnanimity of the Emperor, as Prince Czartoryski, who was always distinguished and loaded with favours by the Russian Court, has by no means been grateful, but has done every thing to encourage the resistance of his countrymen to the Russians. This, however, may be one of the improbable reports that are daily circulated. The disturbances and excesses of the peasants in Hungary continue; they have ill-treated Noblemen and their officers, plundered the castles of Counts Zipory and Czaki, and in some instances, have been guilty of great cruelties. In order to check the insurrection of the peasantry, two regiments of infantry have been sent from Gallicia, and three others are ordered from this city.

Cracow, Aug. 19.—Both in Warsaw and the army there appear to be two parties—one for submission, and the other for fighting to the last extremity. Paskewitch had been ever since the 6th, with the whole army on the right bank of the Bzura, and the Poles behind the Rawka. Gen. Rudiger, with his corps, was at Novenicasto, on the Pilgia: and Prince Adam of Wirtumburg, on his march to Radom, had reached Ibza, which little town is said to have suffered much, as the inhabitants opposed the entrance of the Russians.

London, Sept. 8.—We understand that money is very scarce in the city, and we are sorry to hear that a great deal of distress exists in the commercial world. It is reported that two or three houses have stopped payment to-day.

(By way of Cracow.)

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head Quarters of Bolinow.

"Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the commander in chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I share at your head in all the glorious privations and dangers to which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but I was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation.

"A deputation, named by the Diet, lend advantageous for the good of the country to confide the chief command of the army to other hands. While I resign with resignation to this interference, I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness, and zeal. Your country judges by what you have hitherto done, of what it may expect from you in future. The commander whom the representatives of the nation have placed over you is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since, by overcoming the greatest difficulties, he saved your comrades from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit confidence, obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commanders; and I, who had the honour to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of the discipline which I have hitherto required from you, and to which I will with you willingly submit. Soldiers, let us alway unite magnanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and, with God's help, Poland will still rise from its ruin—Poland forever!

"The Commander in Chief of the armed National Force. "SKRZYNECKI."

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head Quarters, Bolinow, Aug. 16.

"Soldiers! Called by the will of the Diet from your ranks to your head, I take on me this post full of confidence and hope. The exercise of the Chief command is not difficult where all are animated by one feeling—that of sacrificing themselves for the deliverance of the country. Yes, it will certainly find it in your courage, and in the perseverance which is able to conquer every thing. Citizens and Soldiers, I have served among you during this national war; I therefore know the spirit that animates you, and will not exhort you to obedience and order; so much only I will say, that extraordinary efforts are required—only one thought shall direct all our movements, that of announcing every thing that men prize most highly in order to secure our independence. Whatever these movements may be, the zeal which inspires you in battle must not cool during the preparations for it.

If my military life hitherto, and bringing back to their families some thousands of your brethren whom you perhaps already gave up as lost, can give me any title to your confidence, I claim it of you in the name of God and our country. I know that I can only be strong through your strength; I know also the demands of the nation and the army, and will not disappoint your expectations. You shall see me every where partake in your hardships and dangers; but I must also be allowed to hope, that when we go altogether to the combat, you will depend on me as I do on the country and on you. Its deliverance alone guides your steps as well as mine. Let us keep away every thing that might weaken the moral strength of the army, and free ourselves, and we shall leave to our posterity a free country.

Commander in Chief, ad interum, of the armed national force,

"HENRY DEMBINSKI."

With respect to the choice of a future Commander in Chief, the votes are divided between four persons—Pradzniski, Uminski, Lubienski, and Waldisans Ramoski.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, Oct. 21.

THE LATE MURDER IN PRINCE-GEORGE.

On Monday last, five of the Slaves of the late Mr. Henry Lewis, were arraigned before the County Court of Prince-George for the murder of their master, and after due investigation, condemned to death. It appeared on their trial, that so impatient were the infatuated wretches to adorn themselves with their ill-gotten plunder, that they scrupled not even the next day after the cruel deed, to wear openly articles marked with the initials of their victim's name. This circumstance first awakened suspicion, and furnished a clue which being warily and circumspectly followed led step by step to the development of the horrid mystery, and finally to the confession from the lips of the culprits, of all the dreadful particulars.

The time appointed for the execution of these slaves, we are informed, is Wednesday the 16th proximo. Their lawful deaths, we hope, will have a salutary effect on persons of their class and condition, teaching them 'that murder, though it hath no tongue, yet can speak with the most miraculous organ;' and that the penalty will as surely follow the detection of crime, as the 'day succeeds the night.'

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

We learn by a gentleman from Southampton, that on Saturday last information was brought to Jerusalem by Nelson (a fellow servant of the leader of the late insurrection) that on that day he had seen NAT TURNER in the woods, who hailed him, but that he, Nelson, seeing Nat armed, was afraid and ran from the villian. This intelligence, as might be expected, caused much sensation among the inhabitants; and in a short time five or six hundred persons were in pursuit. At the period our informant left, the brigand had not been taken; but his place of concealment (a cave not far from the scene of his atrocities) had been discovered, and some arms, provisions, &c. found. We hope soon to hear of his being in the hands of justice.

We further understand, that on Monday last, the Court of Southampton were engaged in some additional trials of slaves charged with being concerned in the murders in the month of August last, and that five or six convictions had taken place.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 27, 1831.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Daniel W. Pope, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Tobasco, in the United Mexican States.

John Martin Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, in place of W. H. D. C. Wright, removed at the request of the Brazilian Government.

John K. Campbell, of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Florida, vice Benjamin D. Wright, removed.

Alexander Thompson, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow, in Scotland, vice David Walker, deceased.

FROM LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
Washington, Oct. 21st, 1831.

Despatches from this Colony, bearing date up to the 2d of September, have been received at the Office of the Colonization Society. The affairs of the Colony are highly prosperous, and the rumour (so industriously circulated some months ago by the enemies of the Society) of a great mortality among the emigrants by the Valador, which sailed in December last, is wholly unfounded. Two small children only have died out of more than eighty persons who have embarked on board that vessel. The Colonial Agent is in good health, and Dr. Todson, the Colonial Physician, who has been severely indisposed, is fast recovering his strength. Both these gentlemen have shown most commendable zeal and good judgement in the discharge of their respective duties. The native Tribes are seeking the protection and submitting to the laws of the Colony. The country, to a considerable distance in the interior, has been explored and found to promise, in most parts, success to the agricultural industry of the Colonists. No less than forty-six vessels have visited Monrovia during the last year, twenty-one of which were American. Indeed, every thing in the intelligence just received seems to indicate that Providence is opening before the free people of colour in our country a rich inheritance in the land of their ancestors, and inviting the American People to aid with the powers and resources of the Nation, the great, humane, and christian work in which the Society is engaged. Ample extracts from these despatches may be expected in the next African Repository.

A friend who came in the stage from Keene, N. H. on Wednesday, informs us that it commenced snowing early on the morning of that day, and continued for several hours, during their progress thirty or forty miles.

Boston Traveller.

The earth is 2,048,572 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. Its motion is 17 miles in a second, so that if a man pulls off his hat to another in the street, he goes many miles bareheaded without catching cold.

PRICES GIVEN FOR OPERAS.

Dr. Arne, in the year 1763 received for his famous opera, "Artaxerxes," 60 guineas. Mr. Shield, in the year 1781, for his popular two act musical piece, "Rosina," £40. Mr. Storace, in the year 1791, for his opera, "The Siege of Belgrade," £1000. Mr. Braham, in the year 1804, for his opera, "The English Fleet in 1342," 1000 guineas.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the free people of colour, of Broad Neck, Anne-Arundel county, held at Broad Neck Meeting House, on Sunday, 23d of October, 1831: Stephen Cromwell stated the object of the meeting, after which, they decided upon the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although we think the white people have no cause to apprehend danger from us, yet do we think it right to express ourselves individually on this occasion.

Resolved, That we entertain entire confidence in the white people, and have no cause to induce us to join in or try to excite others to an insurrection.

Resolved, That if their should be any attempt to excite rebellion among the blacks of our neighbourhood either free or slaves, we severally pledge ourselves to make it known immediately to the white people of the neighbourhood.

Editors of newspapers within the city of Annapolis, will confer a great favour by giving an insertion to the above resolutions.

TARIFF MEETING.

At a meeting held at Waterloo, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, for Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Prince-George's counties, of persons friendly to the protection of *Domestic Industry*, convened by public notice,

His Excellency, GEORGE HOWARD, the Governor of Maryland, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents:

EDWARD GRAY, and JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH, Esqr's.

Secretaries,

NATHANIEL H. ELLICOTT, and BENJAMIN BROWN, Esqr's.

The object of the meeting being stated in a clear and perspicuous manner by the President, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of the contiguous counties of Prince George's, Anne-Arundel and Baltimore, fully sensible of the excitement which prevails throughout the country, on a great question of national policy, cannot refrain from partaking of that general feeling; nor can they allow the occasion to pass, without giving their views in relation to this important subject.

Their local position relieving them from the embarrassments of that sectional feeling which a more northern or southern residence might have imposed in their deliberations seems to require, at their hands, a free and impartial expression of their sentiments on those questions, which now so unhappily agitate our country, and which unfortunately appear to be governed more by geographical considerations, than by any enlarged and comprehensive views of national policy.

They accordingly announce themselves as being arrayed on the side of Domestic Industry, as developed by the labours of the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the mechanic, and they give a decided preference to that system which seeks to encourage the labour and industry of our own citizens, in preference to the labour and industry of foreign nations.

A system of free trade, however specious, they believe altogether Utopian, and wholly impracticable of being carried into execution until all commercial nations shall simultaneously unite in the measure; and, as this is not likely to occur soon, they deem it altogether premature now to frame our revenue laws with reference to a measure which will probably never take place.

As planters of tobacco and as growers of grain, a large proportion of this meeting cannot consent to receive, free of duties, the manufactures of a foreign nation, whilst that nation levies on our tobacco, a duty of one thousand per cent, and imposes on our grain a complex system of legislative embarrassments; the object of which is to interdict it until their own population shall arrive at the point of starvation.

As manufacturers and mechanics, another large portion of this meeting expect from their own countrymen a preference in the purchase of their fabricks, *not only on principles* of patriotism, but because they consume a large proportion of those results of agricultural labour, which are nearly excluded from the ports of Europe.

This meeting is ignorant of any reasonable interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the exercise of the common privilege of self defence, in reference to that foreign legislation which is speciously aimed at our labour and industry; on the contrary, we believe that the power reposes with Congress, of so regulating the foreign trade, as to promote the 'common defence and general welfare,' and the regulation of commerce and imposts.

Entertaining these views, they cordially approve of the plan of holding a General Convention of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and others, friendly to the American System.

Therefore, Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint ten delegates from each county, to attend the Convention in New York, on the 26th inst.

Whereupon the President announced the following list, as comprising the committees for the respective counties:

For Baltimore County.

Nath. H. Ellicott, George Patterson, J. Ridgely, (Hamp.), Gen. Jamison, John Wethered, Judson M. Duckett, H. V. Somerville, W. H. Freeman, Hugh Elv. Wm. F. Johnson,

Anne-Arundel County.

J. Hollingsworth, Thos. Snowden, Jr. Henry Ellicott, John Mercer, Jeremiah Hughes, Thomas Oliver, Jno. G. Proud, Jas. Sykes, Amos A. Williams, John S. Williams.

Prince-George's County.

Hon. B. I. Semmes, Benj. Ogle, Sen. Gov. Kent, R. C. Edelin, Gov. Sprigg, Dr Penn, Wm. Johnson, Benj. Welsh, Beale Duvall, Dr Charles Duvall.

Resolved, That the delegates from each county, have authority to fill up any vacancies that may occur in their several delegations.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the several newspapers of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington.

GEORGE HOWARD, Pres't.

EDWARD GRAY, JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH, } Vice Presidents.

Nath. H. Ellicott, Benjamin Brown, } Secretaries.

From the Buffalo Journal, Oct. 2.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

On Thursday, the 6th instant the Court House in this village was filled at an early hour in the afternoon, to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon BIBDEL HOLT, who had been arraigned for the recent murder of his wife, and avoided a public trial by confession of the crime charged against him. As he entered the place of judgment, all eyes were turned upon him. A hurried look, confused countenance, and uneasy manner betrayed a consciousness of being, at the moment, an object of more attention than was agreeable to him. By the time he had reached the bar, however, he appeared collected, and not otherwise affected than a man engaged in business, that required sober and serious attention. Profound silence now pervaded the assembly, and the presiding Judge commanded the culprit to 'stand up.' The order was quickly obeyed; but with a look and general mien that concealed emotion if he had any. On being asked if 'he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced on him,' he replied, after a slight hesitation, and in much of a business tone, 'how do you say sir?'—The question was then repeated, and answered promptly, 'I suppose I deserve it,—I expect nothing but to die.' These short sentences were uttered quickly, though with distinctness, and without the visible agitation of a muscle.

Judge Stryker then proceeded in a solemn and impressive manner, to declare the stern mandate of the law, to which the numerous audience listened with deep and silent attention. But the prisoner could not have been distinguished from others by any appearance of special interest of susceptibility, beyond what was generally manifested, except in two instances. When the allusion was made to the tender and thrilling circumstances, of his victim being not only a defenceless woman, but his own confiding wife, the mother of his own children, who was at the moment of receiving the fatal blow from his hand, giving sustenance to his smiling infant folded in her arms; and of her being found by the neighbours, after the murderer had fled, literally weltering in her own blood, and in the very agonies of death, still folding the clinging babe to her bosom, with a maternal fondness that neither cruelty nor death could overcome—I say when these circumstances were alluded to, a shock passed over his system too heavy to conceal. A sudden flash and rapid roll of the eye showed a living sensibility in him, which even drunkenness and crime had not the power to extinguish. But it was momentary.

He soon recovered himself and heard again, like one who has been accustomed to master compunctions of conscience, until he was referred to the awful retributions of eternity, and reminded that his only hope was speedy repentance, and humbling of himself before God: when another shudder came over him, too powerful not to be noticed. A strong emotion, in spite of resistance, rose in his soul, at the thought of eternity and its retribution to the murderer.—But except in these two instances, it was not seen that Holt felt more than others. He stood there at once a living victim to his ruling vice, intemperance, and a living demonstration of its hardening, petrifying influence upon all that is dignified and lovely in our being, and its certain tendency, to obliterate the last trace of humanity and of kindly feeling from our nature, and to transform a man—a husbanda father, into the veriest monster in the universe.

Holt was the keeper of a tippling shop, and himself a tippler. Ah! this tells the story! let those, then, who are so far following in his steps, be warned and beware, least they overtake him in his end!

A SPECTATOR.

From the Sydney Monitor, April 23.

OTAHEITE.

By the arrival of the Harlequin, from the South Sea Islands, on Sunday last, we learn that some disturbances have taken place at Tahite, which threatens a revolution in the government. The young Queen, Pomare, has been absent from Tahite for several months among the leeward islands of the group. She had travelled about, attended by a number of disorderly people of the lowest class, of both sexes. The code of printed laws which had been established by her late father, King Pomare, as the laws of the land (and which forbade the practice of the old regal and aristocratical oppressions of the common people, as well as all the old obscene and idolatrous customs) were totally disregarded by the Queen and her new counsellors; and the practice of the christian religion was discontinued, as to all public or private exercises of devotion. Shortly after this, the Queen came over to Tahite with all her party, and some of her attendants commenced their novel practices, but they were immediately taken up, tried and punished. The Queen finding the majority of the principal chiefs were determined to support her father's reformation, called a public meeting, as if to try her strength. All the chiefs and judges, and a great concourse of people attended at the appointed place in the district of Pore. Most of the missionaries also were present. Several speakers appeared on each side, and it was soon decided by a good majority that the laws should be respected and be put in force. The Queen was obliged, finally, to submit, but no great dependence is placed on her professions. We must say we are much pleased with this account of affairs at Otaheite. That a portion of the people should wish to return to the licentious, obscene, and cruel practices of their ancestors, is not surprising.—There are thousands in every Christian land, who, either scoffing at Christianity, or detesting its purity and rigorous justice, would, if they had the power, do just the same. The young Queen is a voluptuous character—she wishes not merely to indulge her licentious passions in private, but to have them publicly recognised, so that the stigma of vice may not attach to her licentious amours. Now when we see the great majority of the nation resisting her wishes, and choosing to dethrone her, rather than relinquish the glorious reformations of her father, who, though immoral himself privately, was a remarkable politic, sagacious and decisive prince, we feel highly gratified. We need not praise the humble men by whose labour for forty long years this great revolution among the bulk of the people has been accomplished.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, in this city, in less than twenty-four hours illness, Miss SALLY TERRY.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols.
THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols.
SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols.
THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols.
SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
Mair's Introduction,
Clarke's Corderius,
Ross' Latin Grammar.

Oct. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Anna Dorsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r.

Oct. 27.

POSTSCRIPT

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September.

A second edition of the London Herald, dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th, says:—

"In addition the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, those of Saturday, and the Messager, Gazette and Revolution, dated yesterday, have this moment reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondence.

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Plozk. The former and the stronger, under the French General Romarino, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquility had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity has, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitsch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is, therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive,—but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says:—"The American packet ship President, Captain Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from New York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency, the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador, from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the latter, and that his majesty was duly aware of the fact.

"The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin," says the State Gazette, officially, on the 2d inst., "one man had already died, and several suspicious cases had occurred." At Vienna the alarm on that subject had in some degree subsided. At Posen the disease was observed to make more havoc on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays than on the other days of the week, on account of the extemporaneous excesses in which the people indulge on the Sundays and Mondays.

AUSTRIA.

The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been tried by Courts martial, and shot. Italy is, for the moment, tranquil. The French Journals disbelieve the accounts of movements having taken place in Naples and of disturbances in Greece.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of a dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera on the 2d of August. The fire commenced in a quarter very distant from Pera itself, and inhabited by the lowest class of Greeks and Armenians; but a violent north wind caused the flames to spread so that several quarters were on fire at once. To this was added the want of water, and still more of the necessary hands and good regulations. At noon the flames had reached Pera itself, and at 11 at night, that suburb no longer existed. The large palaces inhabited by the English, French, Dutch, Prussian, Sardinian, and Danish Ambassadors, with all the valuable effects, fell a prey to the flames. The Episcopal Church, and two of the Roman Catholic Churches shared the same fate; nor was it possible to save any of the sacred utensils. The palace of the Austrian Ambassador was saved, as it seems, by the exertions of the crews of some Austrian vessels; also the Russian Chancery, which is close to it, the Church of Terra Santa, and some adjoining houses. The number of buildings of stone and wood that were burnt is above four thousand.

All Pera is a heap of ashes and crumbling walls, not above ten houses remaining entire. The damage, in consequence of the destruction of the palaces of the Ambassadors and other stone buildings, was immense; at the beginning of the fire a vast quantity of property was removed to them, as being deemed safe from all danger. 'It is a most afflicting sight,' says the account, 'to see the thousands of people without shelter, without clothing, or the means of subsistence, who crowded the streets of Pera. Subsequently they dispersed in the neighbouring places, and great numbers have found a refuge in the Capital, as the Sultan, by a special ordinance, has allowed the Turks to let their houses to Christians. The Sultan has expressed great dissatisfaction at the little assistance afforded by the Turkish arrangements for extinguishing the fire, and has testified to the Foreign Ambassadors his regret at their loss. He has given large sums to be distributed among the sufferers, and, as usual expressed his sorrow to the Ambassadors by a present of flowers, fruits, and confectionary.

In addition to the plague, which had prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2,000 and 3,000 persons had been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

The new American Ambassador, Commodore Porter, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte and the United States.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Robert Lusby, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment

ELIE LUSBY, Ex'r.

Oct. 27.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Price, $1, $1 25, $1 75.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 6¼ Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 8, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday, the 27th day of October.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes				$32,000

☞N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Oct. 6.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, September 30, 1831.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 8, FOR 1831.

Will be drawn in *Baltimore, on Thursday, October 27.*

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1		2,000	is	2,000
1		1,000	is	1,000
1		500	is	500
1		300	is	300
1		200	is	200
4		100	is	400
5		50	is	250
10		20	is	200
20		10	is	200
100		5	is	500
150		3	is	450
10,000		2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay; N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, *and Professor of Moral Science.*

EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER,
Professor of Modern Languages

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absenters, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department,	- -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes,	- -	840 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes,	- -	840 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes,	-	850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonals for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

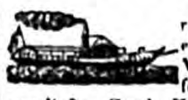
THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETRORPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.



THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. RECHTNITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice, and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

BREAD & BISCUIT BAKING, &c.
HENRY WEEKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a Store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business, in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

NEW GOODS.
BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a choice assortment of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, CLARET
BROWN & GREY
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

With a great variety of the richest and latest importations of

VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions; or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO—a neater and more general assortment, than before, of

GENTLEMAN'S STOCKS, COLLARS & SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Oct. 20. 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the Subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Cross Roads, near the Head of Severn, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel County, called

LUG OX.

Containing Two Hundred and Two Acres of Land, more or less, being part of the Real Estate of Christopher L. Gant.

TERMS OF SALE,

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the purchase money, the Subscriber is authorised to execute a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Trustee.

October 20.

IN CHANCERY,

Oct, 17, 1831.

Ann Wilmot
vs.
Abraham Hurst, and the infant children of the said Abraham, and Mary Ann his late wife.

The object of this bill is to revive a certain suit in this court, heretofore instituted by the complainant against the defendant Abraham, and his then wife Mary Ann. This bill of revivor states, that the complainant heretofore filed her bill against the said defendants for relief and so forth, to which the said defendants answered, and other proceedings were had, until afterwards the said Mary Ann died, leaving her husband, and several infant children, her heirs at law, whose names and number are unknown to the complainant, and that the said Abraham and children now reside in some one of the western states beyond the limits of this State.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 19th day of November next, give notice to the said infant children to appear in this court on or before the 18th day of March next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid proceedings should not be revived against them and so forth.

True copy—Test.

RAMS. WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 20, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT.

NEAR the Head of Severn River, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given on the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED.

Apply to
CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sep. 8. 6w

CASH CAPITAL.
$30,000 DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED, VIZ. GINN'S DELAWARE SWAMP, LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3, for 1831.

To be Drawn on Saturday the 29th of October, 1831.

66 NUMBER LOTTERY—10 DRAWN BALLOTS.

The following are the principal Prizes—

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$5,000
1 do.	of	2,000
1 do.	of	1,000
1 do.	of	500
50 do.	of	100
66 do.	of	100

Besides many of $100, $80, $50, &c. &c.

TICKETS $10—HALF $5—QUARTER $2 50—EIGHTH—$1 25

For Tickets or Shares, Address

E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry E. Mayer, deceased, on Sandy Point,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JNO. A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Oct. 13.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct. 20.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Alexander Duvall, at the suit of Robert B. Belt and Thomas H Simmons, for the use of Mummy and Meredith, and Robert H. McPherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Duvall, in and to all that tract of land whereon he resides, containing two hundred and twelve acres of land more or less, called

PIG POINT,

or whatsoever name the same may be called; And I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House Door, in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.

Oct. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William E. Bartlett, and Lewis Sutton, and two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court at the suit of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's County, and Robert H. M'Pherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Dr. James Tongue, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of said Tongue, in and to all that tract of land called

ELKTON HEAD MANOR,

Whereon the said Tongue resides; Also the following Negroes, one Negro Man named Dick, one ditto named Abraham, one ditto named Anthony, and one ditto named James; and I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale, to protect their interest.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sher'ff.

Oct. 20.